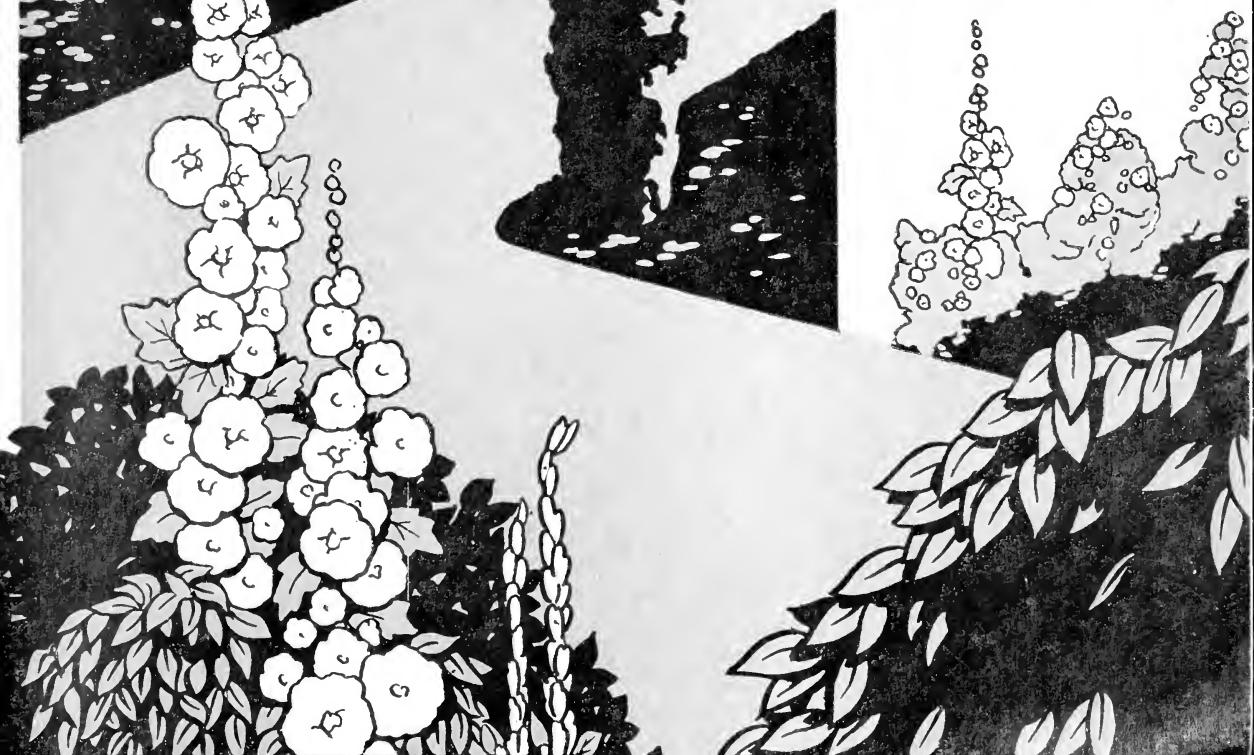


CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

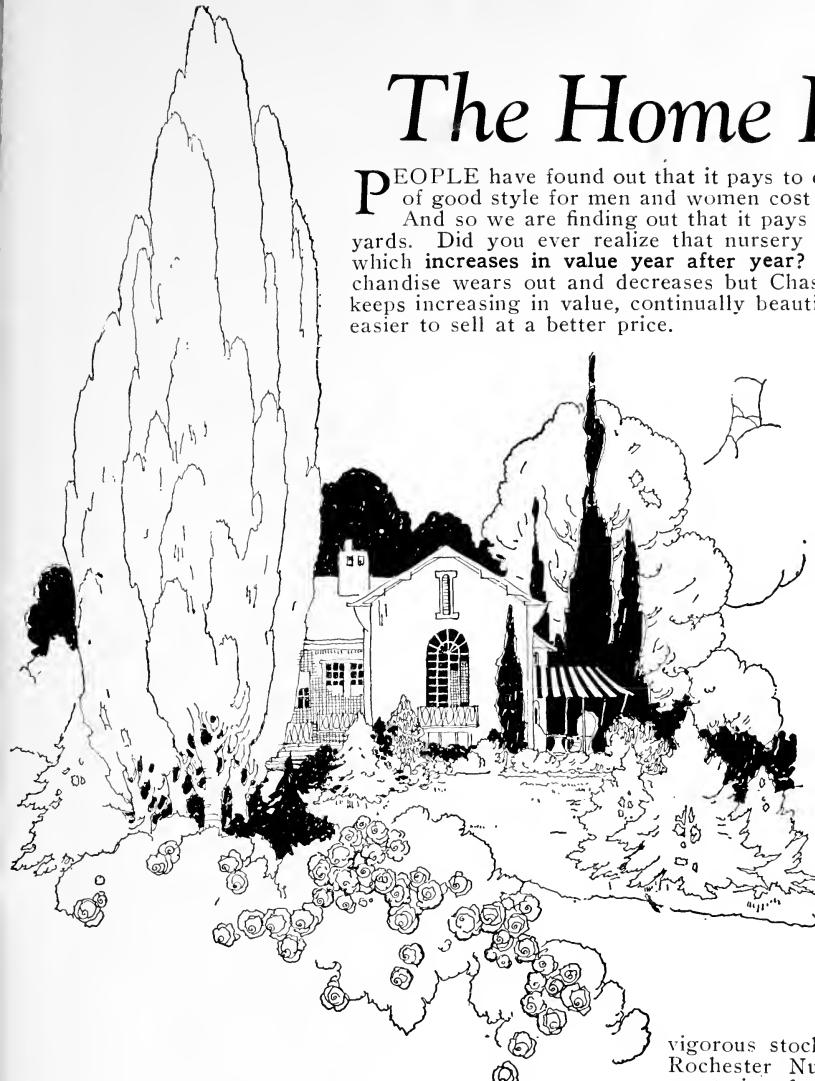
Rochester Nurseries

ROCHESTER, N.Y.



The Home Beautiful

PEOPLE have found out that it pays to dress themselves in style—clothes of good style for men and women cost no more than clothes of no style. And so we are finding out that it pays to dress our homes, gardens, and yards. Did you ever realize that nursery stock is the only thing you buy which **increases in value year after year?** Every ordinary article of merchandise wears out and decreases but Chase Brothers' hardy nursery stock keeps increasing in value, continually beautifies your property, and makes it easier to sell at a better price.



How Our Special Packing Helps You

Live growing things are extremely sensitive. They must be handled in a special way. Our packing buildings cover over two acres. The delicate stock is protected from sun, drying winds, rain or snow, and kept in the proper condition. Shipments are loaded into freight cars on our own inside track by our own men, who know how to take care of nursery stock. Contrast this with what happens in so many cases where the stock lies around exposed to sun and wind perhaps for days before it is shipped.

Free Replacement

You are protected by our generous and iron-clad free replacement guarantee which protects you against transplanting losses. If any Chase stock dies we replace it free.

Chase Brothers' Reputation is Your Protection

Chase Brothers' guarantee is backed by 75 years of square dealing. Chase Brothers' prices assure you of satisfaction and increasing value in your stock.

Landscape Plans

You can get plans, planting lists, and suggestions from our Landscape Department for your home, for schools, churches, parks, etc., which are most helpful to you in the creating of the costume for your home, school, church, etc. Our experts know how to arrange plantings so that your building gets the proper frame of foliage, how to bank the shrubs of different heights so that each shows to the best advantage, and how to plan your calendar of blooms month by month so that something is always at its best. This service is free. Send us photographs, dimensions, and all general information when asking for a plan.

America's Nursery Center

Western New York, and especially Rochester, is recognized as the best place in the United States for nursery stock because the climate and soil are so favorable for the growing of hardy, vigorous stock. Chase Brothers Company, the Rochester Nurseries, have been building this reputation for 75 years. Don't take chances on nursery stock. Chase Brothers Company is reliable.

Price Warning

Buying cheap nursery stock causes you a serious risk. Chase Brothers' prices are fair and never exorbitant. You know the danger of buying an "orphan" automobile. It is even worse buying nursery stock from "Tom, Dick, and Harry." Lots of companies buy nursery stock from jobbers. How can you tell if it is true-to-name; if it is alive and will grow; if it is free from disease? How carefully has it been handled? Isn't it likely that it has been around "from pillar to post" and sold at a cheap price because no one could get for it the price of standard merchandise? Don't be fooled on prices. All your labor and care may go for nothing.

The Man Who Calls on You

The average salesman who calls on you has to know only his own business. Beware of nursery salesmen who know only salesmanship. Chase Brothers' representatives are selected carefully and trained to study your problems and the conditions of your soil. They know how to plan your garden. They are really students of landscaping. Look out for high-pressure salesmanship. Remember when you are buying nursery stock, what you want is honest advice, good judgment, and interest in your future satisfaction.

How to Plan Pleasing Plantings-Told Briefly

Pleasing Foundation Plantings

A house, however beautiful in itself, with a completely exposed foundation might be compared to the appearance of a man without a collar or tie. In planting shrubbery around the house allow for occasional glimpses of the foundation, using a variety of shrubs of different heights. Select and place these shrubs so that when they have reached maturity they will not obscure the views from the windows. The taller ones can be planted at the corners of the house, at either side of the doorsteps, the lower growing sorts under the windows, around the porches and in front of the taller shrubs. Group three or four of a sort in one place, for this gives the planting a more natural appearance.

Choosing Spots for Trees

Most people have difficulty in placing shade trees. Avoid planting trees directly in front of the house, for they will obstruct the view both of the house from the street and of the street from the house. Try to frame the house between the trees. Plant a tree wherever you think it will serve a purpose. Do not scatter the trees, but group them as they would grow naturally, and endeavor to keep the heaviest groupings toward the edge of the grounds. Shade trees are the most important items of the planting and the most difficult to alter if incorrectly placed. If evergreens are used, they should seldom be planted singly, but in groups of three or more. At corners, either of the house or the walks, an evergreen group is especially effective. Pines, spruces and similar types serve admirably as screens and backgrounds on account of their rapid growth, symmetry and distinctive coloring. They also add great charm to Winter landscapes.

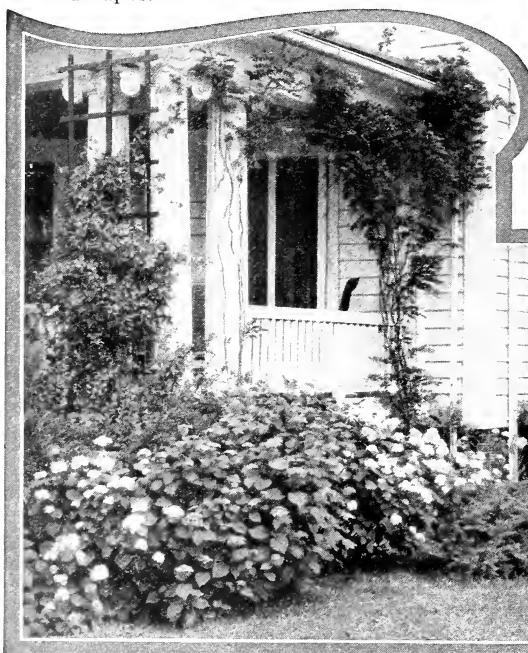


The shrubbery bordered driveway invites the approaching guest and creates a most favorable first impression.

Perennials and Flowering Bulbs

There is a great variety of perennial flowering plants which are very useful to plant in front of shrubbery. Some of them grow quite tall and should be used behind the lower sorts. The best plan is to use them in the front of the shrubbery border, preferably in masses of several plants of one kind. In arranging a border of perennials it is well to keep in mind their blooming periods and the colors of the flowers which appear at the same time. Never cut up your lawn with geometrical beds of tulips, hyacinths, or other flowering plants such as are frequently seen in public parks—your grounds will not only look better without them, but such beds require a great deal of care. Such beds are unsightly after the blossoms have disappeared unless the bulbs are taken up and replaced with other plants to cover the otherwise bare spot which the bulbs occupied during their flowering season.

Homes of charm are homes well planted out-of-doors. *Clematis* and *Wisteria* on the trellises; *Philadelphus*, *Weigela*, Honeysuckle and *Forsythia* along the foundation with *Barberry* in groups in front and *Hydrangea* *Arborescens* at the porch corner.



Honeysuckle Vine.
Hydrangea Arborescens.

Wisteria Vine.

Tatarian Honeysuckle.
Japanese Barberry.

Syringa Coronarius.
Coralberry.

Make Your Home Grounds a Beauty Spot



Imagine the joy, both winter and summer, that the folks who live here get from this modest planting. Note the graceful, curving walk to the doorstep, and the vines climbing the trellis arch on the porch.

Plan Before You Plant We would all like to beautify our homes and make them more attractive. Our efforts to plant around our grounds are sometimes disappointing to us because we plant without a plan. Regardless of the size of the grounds, certain simple rules should receive careful consideration before any work is attempted.

Small Lots Can Be as Effective as Large An appearance of spaciousness is produced by a smooth, unbroken lawn.

In the hands of a careful designer even the most modest place is very perceptibly enhanced by a continuous expanse of greensward. A little thought in the placing of the house on the lot will also help. On a narrow lot, the house should be placed as far as possible to one side, so as to afford as large an open space as possible for planting and lawn.

Avoid Straight Lines Generally speaking, straight lines, both in plantings and in drives or walks, should be avoided, but do not make meaningless

The foundation planting shown below is modest in design, but most effective in results; the owners of this home have made a most pleasing selection.

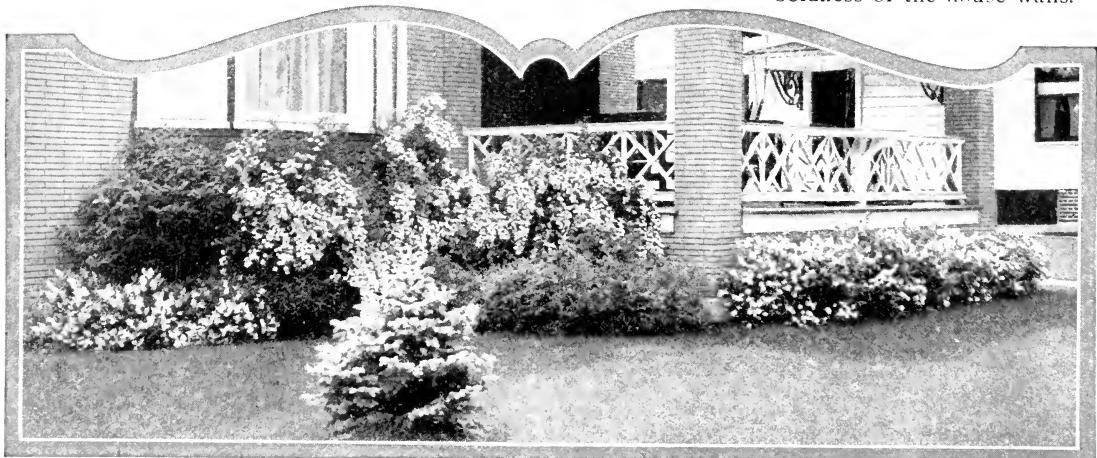
curves. The contour of the ground, a tree, a clump of shrubs, or all three will provide a legitimate excuse for a curve in a road or path. In the curves of walks or drives, a tree or clump of shrubs will give the effect of the walk having been built around it.

Shrub Borders to Frame the Grounds

Boundaries are defined either by the use of hedges or borders of shrubbery. The informal shrubbery border is rapidly gaining in favor at the expense of the more formal hedge for this purpose. A selection can be made from the great variety of shrubs available, which will provide blossoms of various colors

from early spring until late fall. In planting shrubs, group several of a kind together, using large sorts where an unpleasant view is to be screened and flanking them with smaller kinds. If you are fortunate enough to have an especially attractive distant view, such as a bit of open lawn, an engaging street vista, or perhaps a glimpse of a lake or river, this view should be preserved. Use trees or shrubs to enframe the view, enhancing its attractiveness, and rather have too few than too many in order to preserve the view and make the most of it. In laying out the border planting, avoid straight lines, making the outline where the border meets the lawn of graceful curves, with an occasional choice shrub projecting outward toward the lawn. Clumps of evergreens here and there in the shrubbery give variety and contrast, and in the winter they add a desirable note of color.

The Use of Vines The planting of climbing vines to partially cover brick or stone walls will, as the years go by, give an air of permanence and hominess, and relieves the boldness of the house walls.



Weigela Rosea.
Deutzia Gracilis.

Colorado Spruce.

Spiraea Van Houtte.
Spiraea Anthony Waterer.

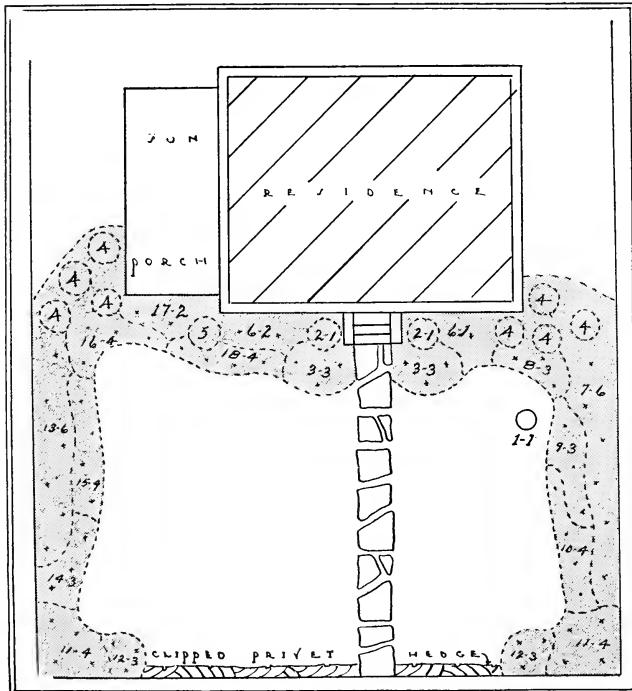
Deutzia Gracilis.



Suggestions for Planting the Small Place Effectively

On the following pages are shown a number of plans and the resulting effect of the planting. These are all simple and inexpensive plantings and such plans as these can readily be adapted with small change in arrangement to fit the average home. The great improvement in appearance of the home is apparent in a short time. Such

plantings can be made by anyone without experience if the few simple suggestions in these pictures are observed. The brief article on page one will be helpful if more extensive plantings are to be made.

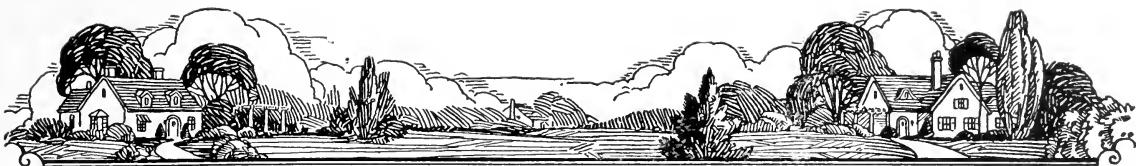


Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-1, five is the key number, and one designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

1	1	American Elm
2	2	Spirea Van Houtte
3	3	Spirea Anthony Waterer
4	8	Fragrant Honeysuckle
5	1	White Kerria
6	3	Snowberry
7	6	Spirea Van Houtte
8	3	Spirea Callosa Alba
9	3	Regel's Privet
10	4	Coralberry
11	8	Weigela Rosea
12	6	Hydrangea P. G.
13	6	Morrow's Honeysuckle
14	3	Buddleia
15	4	Deutzia Gracilis
16	4	Spirea Arguta
17	2	Kerria Japonica
18	4	Spirea Callosa Alba





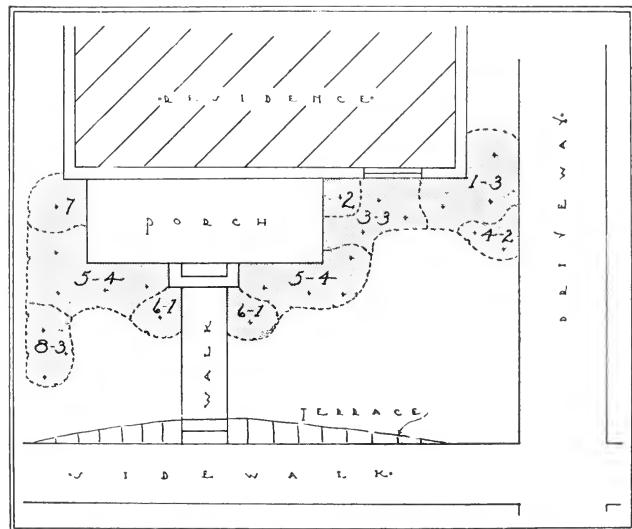
A House Close to the Street

Effective use can be made of small space as shown here. The planting shortly grows to a size which assists in giving privacy to the porch and the rooms adjacent to the street.

You will note that this planting as well as the others leaves the open lawn unbroken. This helps to make the grounds look larger than they really are.

This plan may be adapted with small change to any home situated close to the street. Other shrubs than those chosen might be substituted but it would be well to choose those which grow to a height of 4 to 5 feet to partially screen the porch from the view from the street.

These pictures of plans and plantings are shown in this section of our book to assist you in planning beautiful plantings for your own home. They show how much even very simple plantings mean in the improvement of property appearance, the comfortable, homey atmosphere of the home, and the benefit to the whole community in which you reside.

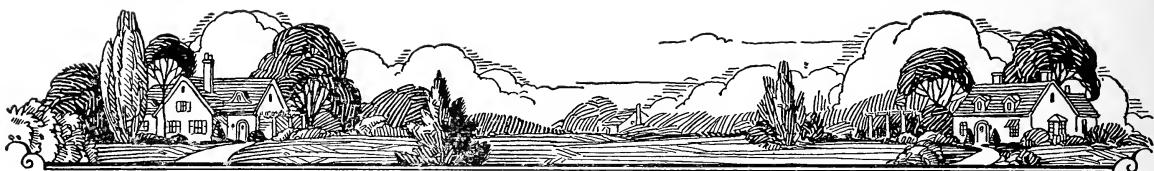


Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-8, five is the key number, and eight designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

1	3	Fragrant Honeysuckle
2	1	Spirea Van Houtte
3	3	Spirea Callosa Alba
4	2	Japanese Barberry
5	8	Morrow's Honeysuckle
6	2	Hydrangea Arborescens
7	1	White Kerria
8	3	Regel's Privet





The Bungalow on a Very Small Building Lot

A very modest but attractive planting of low growing shrubs suitable to the house. The planting adds much to the cozy appearance and makes it look closer to the ground than it really is. Such a planting costs a surprisingly small amount and improves the appearance and value of the property a great deal.

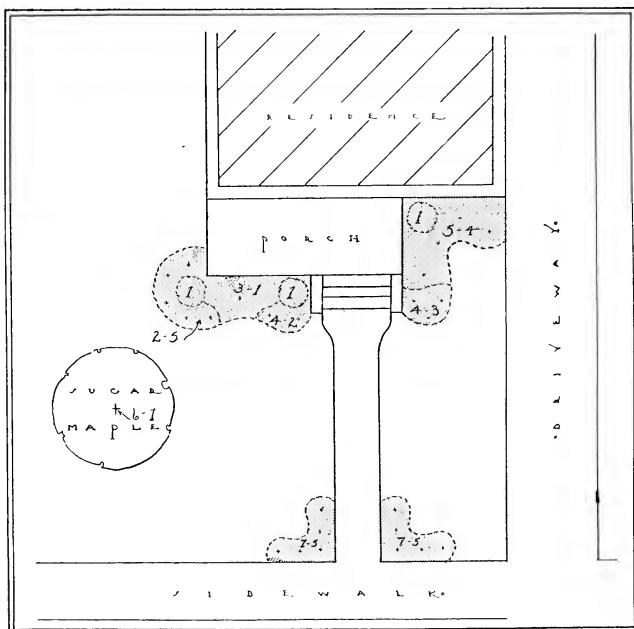
The lower growing shrubs are used around bungalows. Especially under the windows, one should choose shrubs which will leave a free view from them when they are full grown. Taller types may be used at the corners where they will not obstruct vision.

Boston Ivy will make a charming addition planted to partially cover the brick pillars of the porch—one plant to each.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-4, five is the key number, and four designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

1	3	Spirea Van Houtte
2	5	Japanese Barberry
3	1	Coralberry
4	5	Spirea Anthony Waterer
5	4	Snowberry
6	1	Sugar Maple
7	10	Japanese Barberry





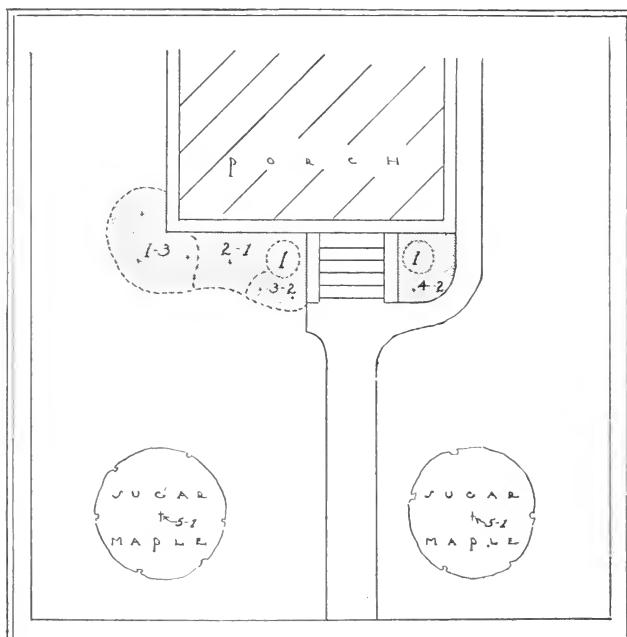
Another Planting for the Very Small Lot

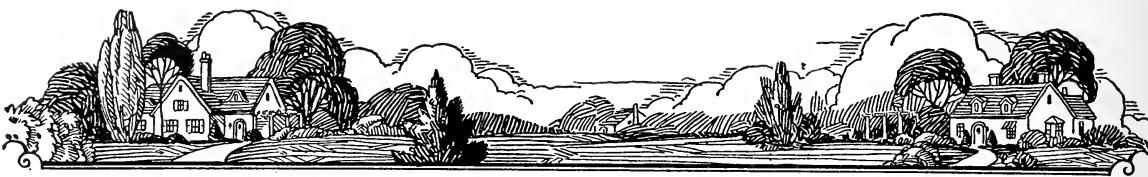
Only ten shrubs and two trees are used in this attractive planting which adds so much to the homey appearance of the house. You could not improve the looks of your home any other way for so small an investment and get such a wonderful effect. A planting like this improves in appearance each year and need never be replaced. It will be good for a lifetime. It needs very little care and no expense to keep it looking nice. Even such a small planting has an interest aside from its value as property improvement. We have the showy myriads of white flowers of Spirea Arguta in early spring; the delicate pink flowers of Coralberry in early summer followed by its handsome crimson berries which hang till winter; the crimson-pink blooms of Spirea Anthony Waterer from mid-summer till fall and graceful sprays of red berries on the Japanese Barberry. The Sugar Maples offer us dense cool shade always desirable in mid-summer.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-2, five is the key number, and two designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

Key No.	Amt.	Kind of Plant
1	5	Spirea Arguta
2	1	Coralberry
3	2	Spirea Anthony Waterer
4	2	Japanese Barberry
5	2	Sugar Maples



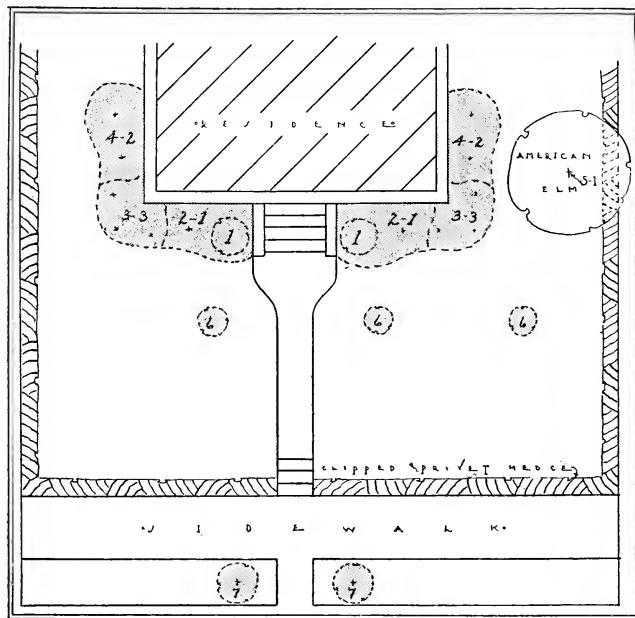


A Bungalow on a Corner Lot

The hedge effectively prevents careless folks from cutting across the lawn on a corner lot.

In this plan we have a balanced planting, both sides of the steps being planted exactly alike in harmony with the center entrance. The pair of Catalpa Bungei on the street lawn are in harmony also, being placed equally distant from the street entrance walk. This is altogether a neat and charming planting and can easily be adapted or enlarged to suit the needs of larger grounds.

The hedge might be omitted at the sides of the lot or not used at all—just as you prefer. The catalpa trees might be omitted and larger shade trees such as maples or elms used in their place but spaced farther apart. With only a few moments consideration the plan can be readily altered to fit most any small place admirably.

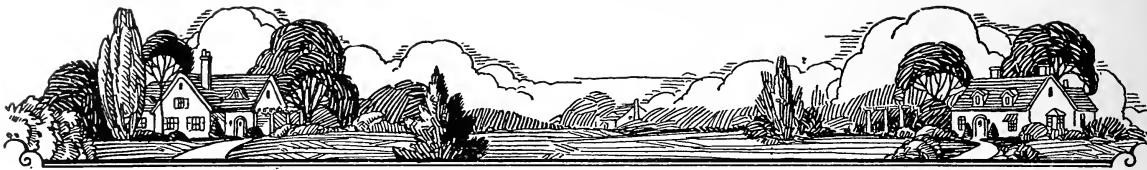


Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-1, five is the key number, and one designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

1	1	Spirea Van Houtte
2	2	Regel Privet
3	6	Japanese Barberry
4	4	Snowberry
5	1	American Elm
6	3	Hydrangea P. G.
7	2	Catalpa Bungei





To Assist You in Selecting Shrubs for Special Purposes and Unusual Conditions

Shrubs for Foundation Planting

A. High-growing (for corners and in angles of house)

Cornus sanguinea
Cornus crenata
Deutzia crenata
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Honeysuckle, Fragrant
Honeysuckle, Morrow's
Honeysuckle, Tatarian (white or pink)
White Kerria
Japan Quince
Syringa (Mock Orange) coronarius
Syringa grandiflora

A. High-growing

Aralia, Five-Leaved
Cornus sanguinea
Cornus paniculata
Ibota privet
Honeysuckle, Fragrant
Honeysuckle, Morrow's

I—FOR THE SUNNY LOCATION

Syringa Lemoinei
Syringa, Virginialis
Spirea, Golden
Weigelas (in variety)

B. Medium-growing

Calycanthus
Coralberry
Snowberry
Golden Elder
Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (bush form)
Kerria japonica (Globe flower)
Regel Privet
Spirea arguta

Spirea Thunbergi
Spirea prunifolia
Spirea Van Houtte
Syringa, Golden
Tamarix

C. Low-growing

Butterfly Bush
Barberry, Japanese
Barberry, Japanese red-leaved
Deutzia gracilis
Spiraea Anthony Waterer
Spiraea Billiardi
Spiraea bumalda
Spiraea callosa alba
Spiraea Froebeli

II—FOR THE SHADY LOCATION

Honeysuckle, Tatarian (white or pink)
White Kerria

B. Medium-growing

Coralberry
Snowberry
Golden Elder

Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Kerria japonica
Regel Privet

C. Low-growing

Barberry, Japanese
Barberry, Japanese red-leaved
Pepper Bush. (Clethra)

Shrubs for the Border and Screen Planting

I—FOR THE SUNNY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia)
Cornus sanguinea
Cornus paniculata
Cranberry, High-bush
Deutzia crenata
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Forsythia Fortunei
Forsythia viridissima
Forsythia intermedia
Fringe (purple and white)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant
Honeysuckle, Tatarian (white or pink)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (bush form)
Lilac, Persian
Lilac, French Hybrids (in variety)
Snowball

Spirea aurea

Sumac (cut-leaved)
Syringa coronarius
Syringa grandiflora
Weigela candida
Weigela floribunda
White Kerria
Witch Hazel (has blossoms in November and December)

Elder (Golden)

Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Japan Quince
Kerria japonica
Pepper Bush
Regel Privet
Spiraea Anthony Waterer
Spiraea arguta
Spiraea Billiardi
Spiraea bumalda
Spiraea callosa alba
Spiraea arguta
Spiraea prunifolia
Spiraea Thunbergi
Spiraea Van Houtte
Syringa, golden
Syringa, Virginialis
Tamarix
Weigela, Eva Rathke
Weigela rosea

B. Medium and Low-growing (facer shrubs for the border)

Almond (double pink, red and white)
Butterfly Bush
Barberry, Japanese (also the red-leaved form)
Calycanthus
Coralberry and Snowberry
Deutzia, Lemoinei
Deutzia gracilis

II—FOR THE SHADY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Aralia, Five-Leaved
Corrus paniculata
Cornus sanguinea
Cranberry, High-bush
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Forsythia (Golden Bell)
Honeysuckles
Philadelphus (Mock Orange)

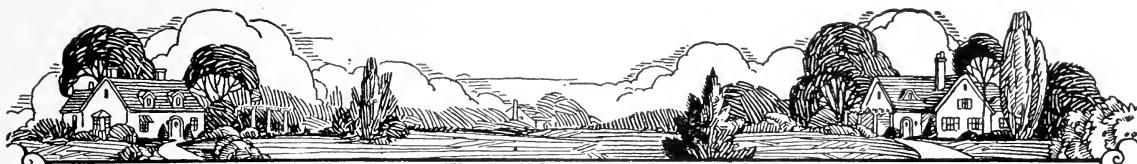
Snowballs

Viburnums
White Kerria
Witch Hazel

B. Medium and Low-growing

Barberry, Thunbergi
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Elder (Golden)

Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
Kerria japonica
Snowberry
Spiraea Anthony Waterer
Spiraea callosa alba
Sweet Pepper Bush (Clethra)
Tamarix



Shrubs for Various Uses and Situations

Shrubs Especially Adapted for Hedges

For Formal Hedges (Clipped to Shape)

Barberry, Thunbergi
Barberry, Red-leaved
Japan Quince
Osage Orange
Privet (Amoor River, Ibota, California)

For Informal Hedges (Unclipped—Natural Growth)

Althea (Rose of Sharon)
Barberry, Thunbergi
Barberry, Red-leaved
Deutzia gracilis
Honeysuckles, Bush
Japan Quince
Lilacs
Osage Orange
Privet (Ibota and Regel)
Spirea Van Houtte

Note: Any medium growing, flowering shrub makes an attractive informal hedge.

Shrubs for Dry Places

Barberry, Thunbergi
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Cornus paniculata
Forsythia (the Golden Bells)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant (Lonicera)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's (Lonicera)
Privet (Ligustrum)
Snowberry
Spirea Billiardi (Pink Spirea)
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Tamarix

Shrubs for Wet Places

Cornus (Dogwood)
Elder, Golden

Snowball, Dentatum (Arrowwood)
Spirea arguta
Spirea Billiardi (Pink Spirea)
Spirea Thunbergi
Sweet Pepper Bush (Clethra)
Witch Hazel

For Shady Banks

Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Cornus paniculata (Dogwood)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush (Lonicera)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush (Lonicera)
Snowberry
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Tamarix

Shrubs for Winter Effect

Shrubs with Attractive Fruits
Barberry, Thunbergi
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Cornus paniculata (Dogwood)
High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush (Lonicera)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush (Lonicera)
Honeysuckle, Tatarian (Lonicera)
Kerria, White (Rhodotypos)
Privet, Ibota (Ligustrum)
Snowball, Dentatum (Viburnum)
Snowball, Japan (Viburnum)
Snowberry
Winged Burning Bush (Euonymus)

Shrubs with Attractive Twigs or Bark

Cornus sanguinea (Red Osier Dogwood)
Cornus stolonifera (Dogwood)
Forsythia viridissima (Upright Golden Bell)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush (Lonicera)

Kerria japonica (Globe Flower)
Winged Burning Bush (Euonymus)

For Brilliant Autumn Color

Barberry, Red Leaf
Barberry, Thunbergi
Privet, Ibota (Ligustrum)
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Viburnums
Winged Burning Bush (Euonymus)
Witch Hazel

For Adverse City Conditions

Aralia, Five-Leaved
Barberry, Thunbergi
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush (Lonicera)
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
Lilacs, In Variety
Privet (Ligustrum)
Snowberry
Spirea, In Variety
Syringa coronarius (Philadelphus; Mock Orange)
Syringa, Golden (Philadelphus; Mock Orange)
Weigela, Eva Rathke
Weigela rosea

With Fruits Which Attract Birds

Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Cornus, In variety.
Elder
High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum)
Honeysuckles (Lonicera)
Snowberry
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Viburnums

Plants for Ground Cover

Vinca minor (Periwinkle)
Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Spurge)

(This last is the ideal ground cover. It will grow in dense shade and in locations where grass will continually fail, and is the only ground cover that will grow in the shade of pine trees.)

Where it is desired to cover a large bank or slope with something larger than the preceding types, the following varieties may be used to advantage:

Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Barberry, Thunbergi
Forsythia suspensa
Privet, Regel's
Snowberry

Often it is desired to cover a piece of ground with something other than grass. Below is a list of excellent "ground covers."

Virginia Creeper
Boston Ivy
English Ivy (Evergreen)
Hall's Honeysuckle Vine
Matrimony Vine (for preventing banks and slopes from washing)



HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

Aralia, Five Leaved



Foliage and berries of the Barberry—one of our most useful small shrubs.

Almond, Double Flowering

A beautiful shrub reaching a height of four or five feet. It is very attractive in May, with its dainty double blossoms, which cover the branches in a cloud of bloom. We offer them in both pink and white flowering kinds.

Althea or Rose of Sharon

Blossoms late in August and September when other blossoms are scarce. Blooms are double like rosettes. May be had with blooms of white, pink, red, or purple. Very effective alone as a specimen shrub or as a background for other shrubs.

ALTHEA IN TREE FORM. Grown on upright single stems with branching heads; little trees in pink, red, white, and purple. Ultimate height 8 to 10 feet.

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA.

A rapid growing shrub attaining a height of five to ten feet when full grown. Upright prickly branches with luxuriant, glossy foliage of pale green. Greenish white flowers. Blooms in June. One of the best shrubs for shady places, rocky banks, and adverse city conditions.

Barberry

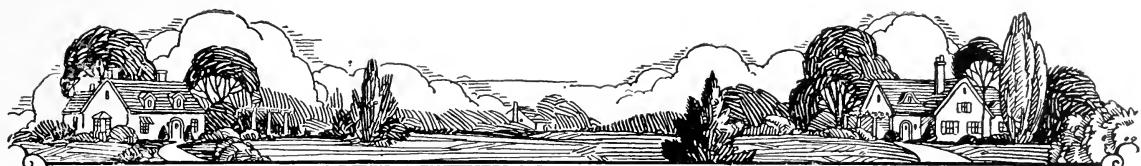
BARBERRY THUNBERGI. A very beautiful general purpose dwarf shrub. It grows to 3 or 4 feet in height and will thrive in sun or shade. Is fine in groups or in the shrubbery and makes one of the best low hedges. Has small yellow flowers in June, followed by bright scarlet berries in the fall, which usually hang during the winter. It is hardy, of the easiest culture, and will grow in any soil or situation. For a hedge, plant a single row 12 inches apart.

BARBERRY, RED LEAF (Berberis Thunbergi atropurpurea). A very fine plant, but we want to correct the impression that this has bright red foliage. The new shoots of the plants that are planted in the sun are red, but the older leaves are what we would call a deep maroon-purple. Nevertheless, it is beautiful and we do not think the coloring is equalled by any other shrub. The habit of growth and general characteristics are the same as the regular Japanese Barberry. Should be planted in the sun and not too close together for the best effect. Ultimate height 4 feet.

BIGNONIA. See Vines.



A very simple but effective foundation planting. Inexpensive in first cost and with very little care becomes a distinct asset to the appearance and value of the home.



Beauty Bush

(*Kolkwitzia Amabilis*)

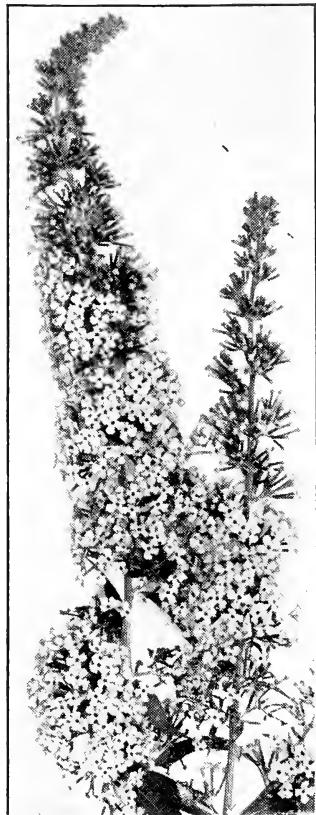
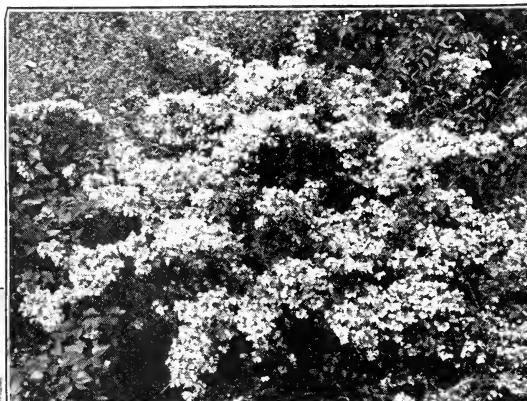
We are fortunate to be one of the few nurserymen to introduce this shrub to the gardens of America. It is covered with an amazing profusion of pink flowers in the spring, which gives the effect of a pink cloud resting gracefully on the ground. It grows to about 8 feet in height and produces long, arching branches. The foliage and habit of growth are attractive when the plant is not in bloom. Its graceful habit, free-flowering quality and lovely color, combined with its hardiness, make it one of the finest shrubs. The plant loves sun and needs loam and good drainage.

Burning Bush

WINGED BURNING BUSH (*Euonymus alatus*). One of the most unusual shrubs. The wings on the branches give it the effect of being square and it is sometimes called Square Bush. Has dainty small flowers in the spring and bright red berries after leaves have fallen. Leaves are oval, bright green, fading in autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. A very good shrub for an isolated specimen plant, attracting attention wherever seen. We recommend this shrub highly. Ultimate height 8 ft.

Butterfly Bush

BUDDLEIA. Also known as Summer Lilac, as it resembles the common lilac in general color and effect. It is considered a herbaceous shrub because it dies back with the frost in the fall and the dead wood should be cut back nearly to the ground; but the roots are uninjured and it quickly grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet or more, in the spring. It blooms continually from July to frost, bearing long, slender, arching spikes of light blue, lilac-like flowers, which are fragrant and attract swarms of butterflies and bees. Thrifty and succeeds almost everywhere.



Butterfly Bush—so named because it attracts swarms of butterflies.



Coralberry—attractive berries all winter.

Beauty Bush—A new, magnificent pink-flowering shrub from China.

ers. A strong grower with large, handsome, dark green foliage, generally rough on the upper surface. Blooms in June and at intervals afterward. Ultimate height 4 feet.

Clethra

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA (Sweet Pepper Bush). A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in September, when covered with long, showy wands of white flowers. It is valuable for the front of the border, as it grows only 3 to 5 feet tall and is very sturdy and compact. Makes a splendid show in the border when white flowers are becoming scarce.

Coralberry

CORALBERRY or INDIAN CURRANT. Is a natural shrub of great value, growing to a height of not exceeding 5 feet. Has fine foliage, slender, gracefully bending branches, dainty pink blossoms in June and July. Blossoms are followed by the fruit—small red berries like currants, in thick clusters along the branches, which hang all winter. It will thrive in dry, barren soil and in dense shade.

CRAB, FLOWERING. See Shade Trees, page 53.



Cornus

This group of shrubs is adaptable for wide use in border and screen plantings; they grow nearly as well in shady places under large trees as in sunny situations, and thrive in almost any soil. Attractive in flower, they produce an abundance of berries and the foliage in fall is highly colored.

CORNUS AMOMUM. White flowers in June. Purple branches; attractive foliage; blue fruit. Good in moist or wet places. Often called Silky Dogwood. Ultimate height 8 feet.

CORNUS LUTEA. See *Cornus Stolonifera Flaviramea*.

CORNUS PANICULATA (Paniced or Gray Stemmed Dogwood). Grows 10 feet tall. Has small white flowers in great clusters in June, followed by white berries on pink stems. The berries hang during the fall and into the winter. Makes a good hedge plant.

CORNUS SANGUINEA or **RED OSIER** (Native Red Twiggled Dogwood). Grows 5 to 8 ft. in height. Has blood red bark in winter, but greenish red during the summer. It is not excelled for winter beauty, the blood red bark showing distinctly against the snow. It has white blossoms in June and black fruits, which hang for months. One of the best shrubs for moist situations.

CORNUS SIBIRICA (Red Bark). Bright red bark and blue berries. Creamy white flowers in May and June. A very fast grower and useful shrub in landscape planting. Its bright red bark makes a beautiful winter effect. Ultimate height 8 feet.

CORNUS STOLONIFERA (Red Osier). (Creamy white flowers in June). Bright green foliage in summer, turning dark red touched with orange or yellow in fall. White fruits. Good in shade and wet soils. Ultimate height 7 feet.



Cornus Sanguinea—Bright red bark and black berries for winter beauty.



Deutzia Gracilis in bloom presents a compact mass of fragrant white flowers.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—Blooms in showy clusters of pinkish white flowers.

CORNUS STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA. Golden yellow twigs and branches make a striking winter effect when used in combination with red-barked Cornus. Sometimes catalogued as *Cornus Lutea*. Ultimate height 7 feet.

Deutzia

(Doot-zee-ah)

DEUTZIA CRENATA. A beautiful white single flowering variety, growing 5 or 6 feet tall. A mass of bloom in early June with blossoms which last a long time after coming and are very satisfactory for cut flowers.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS or **SLENDER BRANCH DEUTZIA**. One of the finest small shrubs. Grows 2 to 3 ft. tall and is a mass of dainty fragrant snow-white blossoms in May and June. The branches, slender and graceful, grow so thick that the shrub is a compact mass,

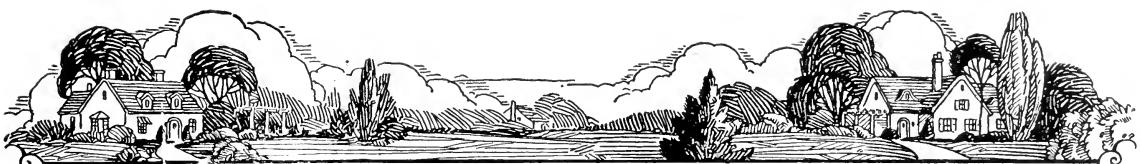
remaining beautiful after the blossoms are gone. **DEUTZIA LEMOINEI.** This variety is also dwarf, attaining a height of 3 to 4 ft. It has spreading branches, bright green leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and handsome large white flowers in clusters in June.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Grows usually 5 to 6 ft. tall, but frequently to 8 ft. It has showy clusters of white flowers tinged with pink in May and June. It should not be trimmed as pruning spoils its form.

Elder

ELDER, GOLDEN (*Sambucus Aurea*). Usually grows 6 to 8 feet or more. In the early part of the season the leaves are of a bright brilliant yellow, very attractive, and changing to greenish yellow as the season advances. The flowers come in June and July and resemble the flowers of the Common Elder and the berries are reddish purple in large clusters. The golden Elder will do well in wet or shady places where few shrubs thrive.

EUONYMUS ALATUS. See Burning Bush, page 13. **EXCHORDA.** See Pearl Bush, page 17.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—the blooms can be dried for winter use.

Forsythia

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI or **FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL**. A spreading bush, the variety most often seen, grows 5 to 8 feet. Bears quantities of yellow blossoms in April before the leaves appear. It needs plenty of room to develop.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA. Resembles the other Forsythia in growth, blooms, and time of blooming. Is upright and a very profuse bloomer. It is good for massing. Ultimate height 8 feet.

FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS. One of the newer varieties and one of the best. Has slender branches with very dark glossy leaves; grows about 8 feet high. Large, yellow flowers which cover the stems in early spring.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA (Weeping Forsythia). Yellow flowers in April. A beautiful weeping or weeping type resembling a small weeping tree. Like all Forsythias it produces its mass of yellow bloom in very early spring before the leaves appear. Ultimate height 6 feet.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA or **UPRIGHT GOLDEN BELL**. In ultimate height, blossoms, and time of blossoming, resembles the Forsythia Fortunei, but the branches are more compact and upright and the bark is a darker green. Ultimate height 8 feet.

FRINGE, PURPLE. See page 54, for description.

FRINGE, WHITE. See page 54 for description.

Honeysuckle (Bush Form)

MORROW'S BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Morrowi* or Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Grows 4 to 6 feet or more. It has pure white flowers, which change to a yellow tone in May and June, followed by a multitude of bright red berries, which remain on the bush from August till winter. A hardy shrub in dry, upland situations.

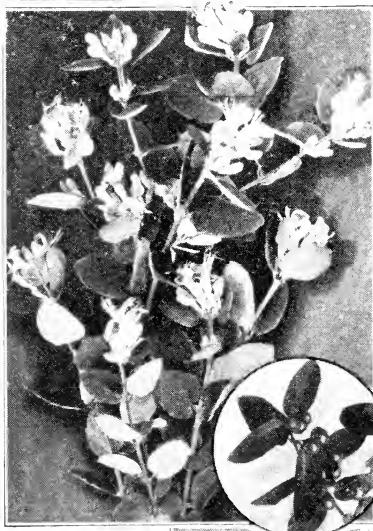
FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Fragrans*). Grows 8 feet in height. Has slender, graceful, incurving branches, making a particularly symmetrical shrub. Leaves are semi-evergreen, hanging to Christmas. Flowers are fragrant, small and not showy. They are pink and come in April and May before leaves appear, and are followed by scarlet berries. Will thrive in dry, upland locations.

TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. An upright shrub which attains a height of 6 to 10 feet or more. Has a profusion of small, fragrant blossoms in May and June, but its chief charm is in its wealth of ornate red berries, which cover the bush in summer and autumn and usually into the winter. We offer varieties that have white or pink flowers, all having showy berries.

CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLE. See Vines.

Hydrangea

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS (*hy-dran'-je-ah ar-bo-re'-cens*). (Hills of Snow, Summer Snowball). A very beautiful shrub growing to a height of from 3 to 4 feet, according to how it is trimmed in the spring. It has large white blossoms which come in July and last until August. When planted alternately with *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* forms a most conspicuous hedge with continuous bloom from July until frost. Should be well pruned in March before the shoots start to grow. Should be grown in rich soil and well watered. Does well in shade.



Tatarian Honeysuckle—its berries attract the birds.



Hydrangea, Hills of Snow—does well in shade.



HYDRANGEA—Continued.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. One of the most popular shrubs in cultivation. May be planted in hedges, beds, groups, scattered among other shrubs in massed plantings, or planted alone as a specimen, and produces an attractive effect wherever placed. Flowers in August, in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, of a delicate pink, changing to bronze and lasting until autumn. Grows 6 feet tall.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Tree Form). Grown in tree form, it reaches a height of from 6 to 8 feet, and sometimes much more. The blossoms are the same as on the bush form.

Hypericum

HYPERICUM AUREUM (Golden St. Johnswort). Yellow flowers in July and August. A very attractive, low growing, hardy shrub that will do well in shady and moist places. Good foliage and very attractive large orange-yellow flowers. Very showy. Ultimate height 4 feet.

INDIAN CURRANT. See Coralberry, page 13.

Japan Quince

JAPAN QUINCE, FLOWERING QUINCE or JAPONICA. In May this shrub is startlingly brilliant with dazzling scarlet flowers. Later there are fleshy fruits, which are fragrant and quince-shaped. The fruits are edible. The stout branches are armed with thorns. It grows naturally to a height of 3 to 4 feet, but may be sheared to any height below 4 feet.

Kerria

KERRIA JAPONICA. Double yellow flowers. A handsome, graceful shrub with willowy, waving branches. In June it bears great masses of bright, golden yellow flowers like small Dahlias. Will do well in partial shade. Ultimate height 5 feet.

KERRIA. Single. White. A very attractive shrub having bright green foliage and white flowers in May and June, and shining black beadlike berries all winter. Its botanical name is *Rhodotypos Kerrioides*, and it is also often called Jethead. Good in dry or shady positions. Ultimate height 5 feet.



The brilliant scarlet flowers of the Japan Quince appear in May.

Lilacs (Bush Form)

No flowering shrub is better known than the Lilac, and none is more popular. It was a favorite in the old-time gardens but those who grew Lilacs then never dreamed of the possibilities of cultivation as has been demonstrated in the newer named varieties. All Lilacs are very hardy.

JOSIKEA (Hungarian Lilac). Glossy dark green leaves. Strong growing variety with fine foliage and violet-colored bloom in late spring. Ultimate height 8 feet.

PERSIAN. A graceful medium-sized shrub with good foliage and single light lavender bloom. Excellent shrub for massing. Ultimate height 8 feet.

VILLOSA. Pinkish lilac-purple colored flowers. Foliage quite different from regular Lilacs. Makes an excellent shrub for massing. Ultimate height 8 ft.



Lilacs, always among the most loved of the flowering shrubs, are now even more beautiful in their varied shades. The new Hybrid Lilacs have added greatly to the range of coloring.



LILACS—Continued.

FANCY NAMED VARIETIES (Bush Form)

Ultimate height 8 feet.

ALINE MACQUERIS (Double). Purplish red flowers. Dwarf, compact bush.

BELLE DE NANCY (Double). Large beautiful rosy pink panicles of bloom.

CHARLES X (Single). Magnificent clusters of dark reddish purple flowers. Strong grower.

JACQUES CALOT (Single). Very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers.

LEON SIMON (Double). Bluish crimson flowers.

LUDWIG SPAETH (Single). Very attractive dark red flowers. One of the best dark varieties.

MARIE LEGRAYE (Single). Very fine single flowering white variety.

MICHAEL BUCHNER (Double). Large panicles of very double, pale lilac-colored blooms.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY (Double). Pure white blooms.

MME. LEMOINE (Double). Large white flowers in immense clusters.

PRESIDENT GREVY (Double). Large panicles of beautiful pale blue flowers.

Pearl Bush

PEARL BUSH (*Exochorda grandiflora*). A large shrub, eight to ten feet tall, a native of China. It is rapid growing, foliage bright green above, pale or white on under side. In May is covered with dazzling white flowers, borne in numerous terminal racemes. Hardy, showy, and unquestionably one of the floral gems.



Double Yellow Kerria—good for shady places. Attractive green bark all winter.



Pussy Willow—
one of the
earliest spring
beauties.



Regel's Privet—an excellent all-around shrub with clusters of blue berries in winter.

Privet, Iboa

(Japanese Privet)

A large shrub, with graceful branchers; flowers white, in panicles, followed by bluish black berries. The Iboa is thrifty in shady locations and stands the dust and smoke of the cities. Very hardy. Ultimate height 7 feet.

Privet, Regel's

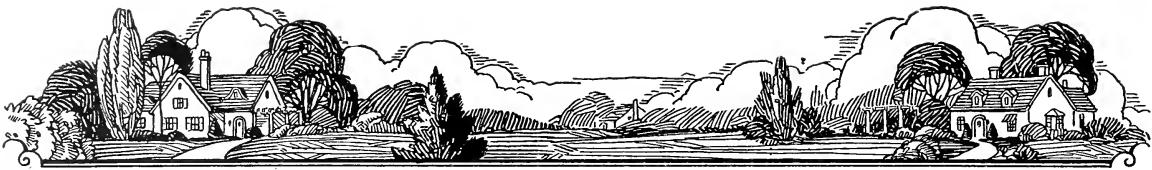
A low, dense growing shrub 3 to 5 feet in height, with graceful spreading branches. It has small flowers which are followed by beautiful blue berries which last throughout the winter. It is absolutely hardy and an admirable shrub for most every purpose.

Pussy Willow, French

PUSSY WILLOW (*Salix caprea*). A quick growing treelike shrub, sometimes attaining a height of 10 to 20 feet. Very early in the spring, before the leaves appear, the branches are thickly crowded with the large furry catkins which make such attractive bouquets for the house.

Rosa Hugonis

ROSA HUGONIS (Hugonis Rose or Golden Rose of China). This Rose is listed here because of its exceptional adaptability for shrubby planting, making a symmetrical bush 6 feet in height and as much in diameter. In spring its long, arching sprays are lined to the tip on both sides with single yellow flowers resembling dainty yellow hollyhocks. Hardy.



Snowberry—attractive white berries that hang a long time.

shrubs. It is a vigorous grower.

JAPAN SNOWBALL—VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM PLICATUM. A strong growing handsome shrub, which attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. It has large, round, white snowball blossoms in June in abundance, followed by red fruit.

SNOWBALL (Tree Form). The tree form type of the Common or Old-fashioned Snowball is always in demand. They have been and are at present very scarce but we fortunately have a good supply. Ultimate height 10 feet.



Spirea Anthony Waterer—will blossom nearly all summer

Rhododendron

In this group of plants both the evergreen foliage and the gorgeous flowers make them exceedingly attractive, but they require the same careful attention as the Azaleas to insure luxuriant foliage and flowers. Unless you are willing to give them the necessary care other plants should be used, which require little or no care. They must be planted in a soil that has no lime whatever, known as acid soil, and must be planted on the shady side of houses or under trees so that they will get shade. Of course this is an advantage in some ways, because not all plants are suitable for shady locations. Aluminum sulphate on ordinary soil will produce the acid effect. Most drug stores carry it and directions for its use. See page 61 for descriptions.

Snowball

COMMON OR OLD-FASHIONED SNOWBALL (Viburnum opulus sterile—Guelder Rose). (vi-bur-num). Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. The large round balls of snow white flowers in

May and June make this a very showy shrub. It looks well in single specimens and is fine as a background for smaller



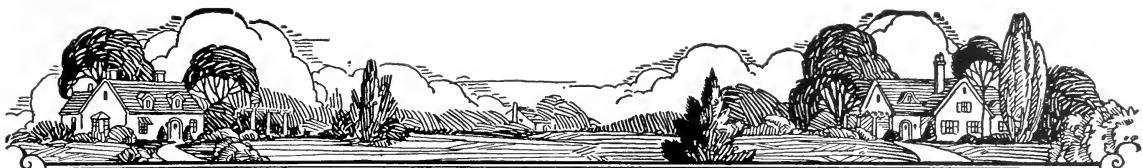
Spiraea Van Houtte—always handsome and successful anywhere.

Snowberry

Usually grows to a height of about 5 feet. It has small pink flowers in June or July, which in August form into pure white waxy berries. These hang till December, sometimes nearly all winter. Will grow under trees in dense shade and will succeed in poor soil where practically nothing else will grow. It does well in sandy soil, in smoky, dusty city situations, furnishes food and nesting sites for birds, because of its very dense branches and foliage.

Sumac, Cut-leaf

A large shrub, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet. It is valued for its oddity and its contrast with more symmetrical shrubs, as it breaks the monotony of regular shapes. In the fall the foliage turns to a brilliant red. It is extremely hardy, a rapid grower, and will succeed in almost any soil. It is especially good for dry barren spots where little else will grow. A very desirable shrub which needs plenty of room.



Spirea

(Spy-ree'-ah)

This family of shrubs furnishes a variety of form, size, color of foliage and of blossoms and times of blossoming. They bloom with a riotous luxuriance that makes them very striking and beautiful. All the varieties are extremely hardy and easy to grow in almost any soil or situation, even doing well in the smoke and dust of the crowded city.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. (A variety of Bumalda). Grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet. Has crimson flowers in July in showy flat clusters, borne on strong, erect stems. If the blossoms are cut as they fade, Anthony Waterer will continue to blossom until frost. It is fine in front of larger shrubbery and is very hardy and will succeed in any soil. A very profuse bloomer.

SPIREA ARGUTA. Semi-dwarf, growing 3 to 5 feet tall. Blooms in May and June. The white flowers are in dense clusters. It prefers moist soil, but succeeds well in any and may be grown in smoke and dust of the city.

SPIREA AUREA or GOLDEN SPIREA. Grows to a height of 5 to 8 feet. Has white blossoms in June. As the

blossoms fade they form into large brilliant red seed pods, giving the effect of a second bloom in red and lasting all through July. The leaves are a bright yellow during spring and summer, slowly shifting to golden bronze in autumn. May be used as a hedge. Thrives well in dust and smoke. Needs plenty of irrigation and does best in full sunlight, but succeeds well almost anywhere.

SPIREA BILLIARDI. Grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet. Blossoms in July and August, with a second blooming period in less profusion toward fall. The flowers are in dense spikes of delicate pink, held upright. Does well in dry places.

SPIREA BRIDAL WREATH. (Same as Spirea Van Houtte).

SPIREA BUMALDA. Like the Anthony Waterer, except that it has light pink flowers and is a trifle less erect in habit. Foliage green and dense, sometimes variegated with pink and white markings. Ultimate height 3 feet.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA. The foliage and growth are quite similar to Spirea Bumalda, but sometimes a little taller, growing possibly 4 feet high. Of compact growth, with upright branches and bluish green foliage, with large flat clusters of pure white flowers in July.

SPIREA, FROEBEL'S. Red flowers. This variety is quite similar to Spirea Anthony Waterer but just a little more vigorous and slightly taller growing. An excellent kind to use for foundation plantings and for setting ahead of taller growing shrubs. Ultimate height 4 feet.

SPIREA KOREAN (*Spirea trichocarpa*—new). This very valuable addition to the shrub list was introduced from the mountains of Northern Korea by the late Dr. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum at Boston. It is different from the other Spireas in that the flowers are freely borne in dome-shaped clusters that are 3 to 5 inches across. It blooms about two weeks later than Spirea Van Houtte. The shrub grows as a compact spreading bush about 5 feet high and has glossy green foliage throughout the entire summer. Its extreme hardiness and magnificent bloom and attractive foliage make this a splendid shrub for every garden.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA. Grows 5 to 7 feet or taller and blooms in May, the blossoms sometimes lasting into June and of a snow white color. Does best in moist fertile soil, but succeeds well anywhere, even in city smoke and gas, and is the best of Spireas for shady situations.

SPIREA THUNBERGI. A small, rounded shrub which grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet. Flowers in late April and May with abundant white flowers that almost cover the branches. The leaves are narrow and long, each slender twig forming a dense feathered bush which is handsome all summer. Hardy and does well in smoke and dust, also succeeds best in moist soil, but will grow anywhere.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE. Growing to 8 feet tall, this is one of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers in late spring.



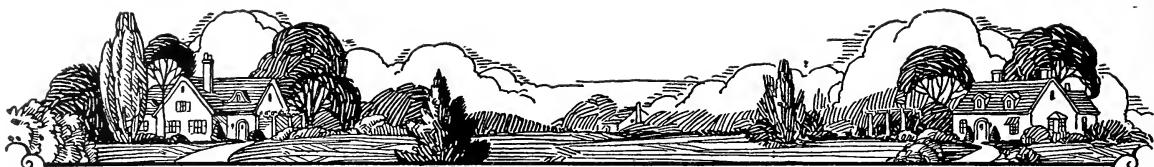
Korean Spirea—the new Korean Bridal Wreath.



Spirea Billiardi—delicate pink plumes.



Spirea Thunbergi—one of the prettiest Spireas.



Stephanandra

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA (Lace Bush). Creamy flowers in June. Foliage is feathery and fern-like; green in summer—bronze-red in fall. Useful for masses in shrub borders, covering terraces and slopes alone or in combination with Regel's Privet and Japanese Barberry. Ultimate height 5 feet.

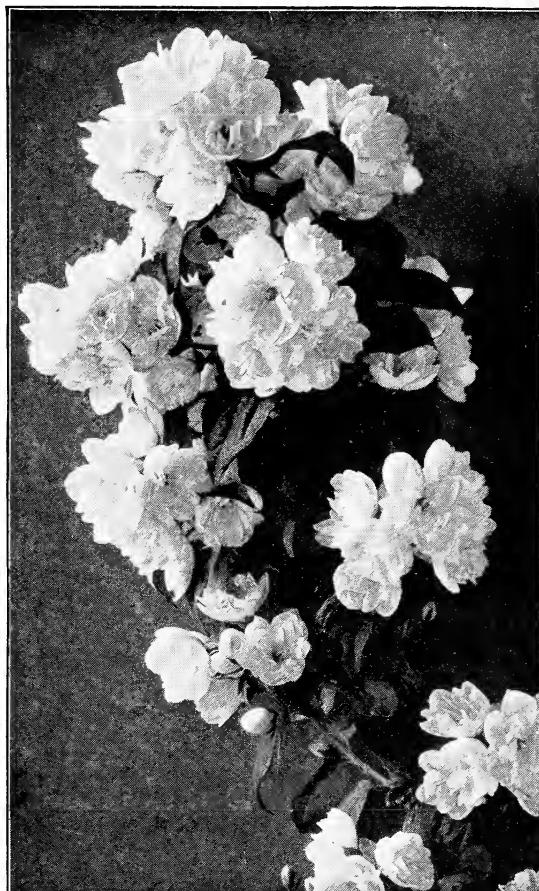
Syringa - Philadelphus or Mock Orange

SYRINGA CORONARIUS or **COMMON SYRINGA**. This is the familiar "Mock Orange." It grows to 6 or 8 feet, sometimes more. The flowers come in May and June. Very fragrant creamy white blossoms with a perfume that lingers on the air. A fine shrub, standing hardships well, even the dust and smoke of cities.

SYRINGA, GOLDEN. The golden leaved dwarf form of Coronarius, growing to 3 or 4 feet. The white blossoms are very fragrant and slightly smaller than in the other shrub and come in May and June. The foliage is yellow and remains bright throughout the season. Will thrive well in smoky, dusty situations.

SYRINGA GRANDIFLORA. The most vigorous of the species, growing to as high as 8 feet. Flowers come in June and are considerably larger than in the Coronarius variety and are clustered along the long irregular branches. While they are white and extremely conspicuous, they are but slightly fragrant.

SYRINGA VIRGINALIS. Grows 5 to 8 feet tall. An unusual feature of this variety is that while it makes its best display of flowers in May and June it continues to blossom into the fall. The white



Syringa Virginialis—Gorgeous white flowers two inches or more in diameter; fragrant.

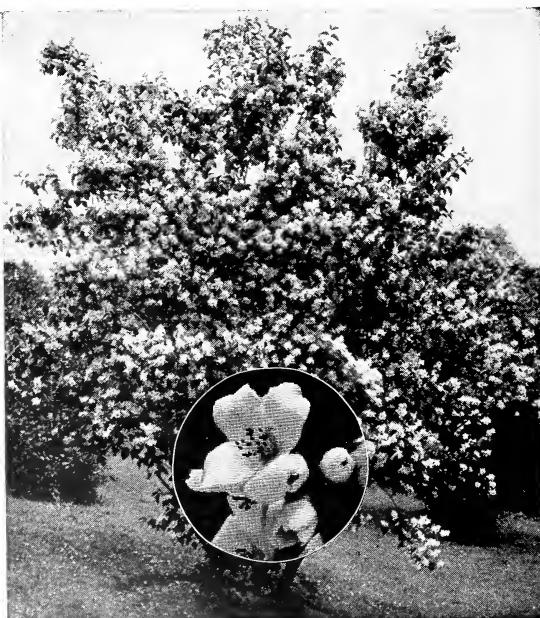
flowers are usually large with rounded petals and occasionally double crossed. Individual flowers measure 2 inches or more in diameter, are of the purest snow white, and excellent for cutting. Very fragrant.

Tamarix or Tamarisk

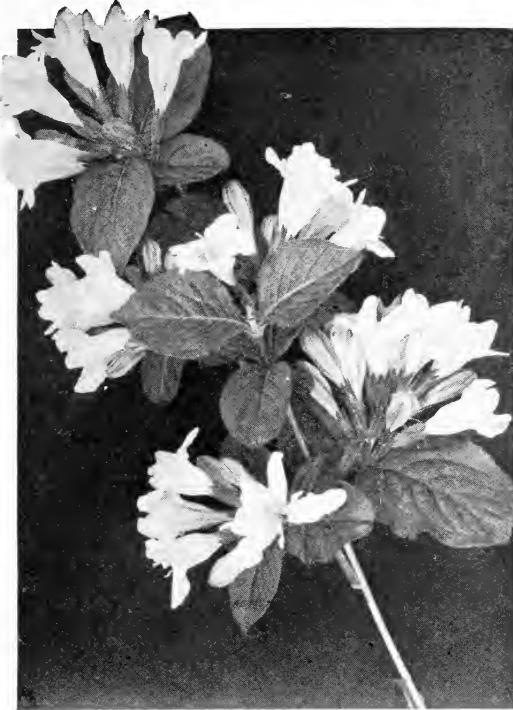
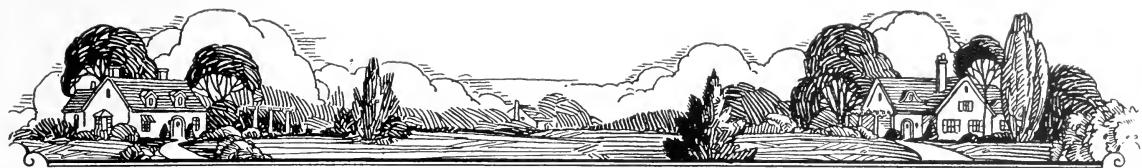
Grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet. It will thrive in nearly all soils and is hardy when established, but while young it is better to protect it from too severe weather. A rapid grower, and does well in sandy, barren soil. Blossoms profusely in April and May, with feathered delicate sprays of light pink blossoms—good for cutting.

BEST SHRUBS FOR SHADY PLACES

Aralia	Euonymus Alatus
Barberry	Hydrangea Arborescens
Coralberry	Kerria, Japonica
Cornus (several varieties)	Kerria, White
Deutzia, Crenata	Spirea, Aurea
Deutzia, Gracilis	Privets
Deutzia, Lemonei	Viburnums
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	Witch-Hazel



The Syringa Coronarius blossoms profusely. The creamy white flowers are very fragrant.



Weigela Rosea succeeds well in dusty smoky city conditions.

Viburnum

VIBURNUM, CASSINOIDES. White flowers. Also known as Witherod. Flowers June and July. Berries pink changing to blue. Rich autumn coloring. Fine for massing. Ultimate height 6 feet.

VIBURNUM, DENTATUM. White flowers. Also known as Arrow Wood. Flowers May and June. Berries blue-black. Brilliant autumn coloring of purple and red. Ultimate height 10 feet.

VIBURNUM, LANTANA. White flowers. Also known as Wayfaring Tree. Flowers May and June. Hand-some dark green wrinkled leaves. Berries red, changing to black. Vigorous grower. Ultimate height 15 feet.

VIBURNUM, LENTAGO. White flowers. Also known as Nannyberry. Flowers May and June. Splendid foliage. Good autumn color. Blue-black fruits. Splendid for massing. Ultimate height 18 feet.

VIBURNUM, OPULUS (Highbush Cranberry). Creamy white flowers in May. Later covered with large red berries which make it a very attractive sight in autumn. Fruit remains well into the winter. The foliage also changes to a beautiful red in late summer. Very hardy and thrifty and stands dry soil well. A fine tall shrub for landscape uses. Ultimate height 8 feet.

VIBURNUM, TOMENTOSUM (Doublefile Viburnum). White flowers in May. This tall shrub is being given much praise by those who know and appreciate good varieties. It grows well in the shade. The foliage turns a beautiful rich crimson in late summer. At blooming time in May it is very attractive with its peculiar arrangement of flat flowers resembling slats of white beauty. Ultimate height 8 feet.

Weigela

WEIGELA CANDIDA (The White Weigela). Bushy in form, growing to 6 to 8 feet in height, and is large in diameter. A very vigorous strong grower, blossoming very profusely in June and July with large showy white flowers and less profusely at intervals during the rest of the summer.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE (The Red Weigela). A dwarf form, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. Has rich dark crimson fragrant blossoms in profusion in June and July and continuing to bloom at intervals till fall. Should be given room to develop naturally and spread out as it wants to. It should never be pruned, excepting to take out a dead branch. Does well in smoky and dusty places.

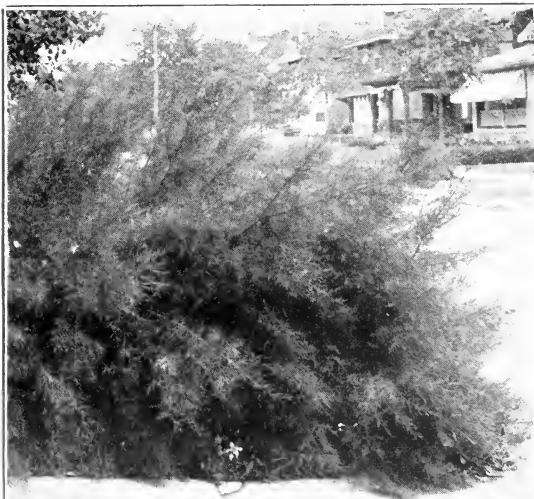
WEIGELA FLORIBUNDA. A fine large variety, growing 5 to 8 feet high. It is of erect habit and a strong grower. It blooms in June, with a great abundance of dark crimson flowers that are small and cinnabar red in the bud. The flowers are fragrant. This family thrives best in a light warm soil.

WEIGELA ROSEA. Not only one of the best of this species, but one of the choicest of all the shrubs. It grows to be 4 to 6 feet high. It has a remarkably showy flower of trumpet shape of a brilliant pink color. It blossoms in June and July and at intervals through the summer. Does well in smoke and dust, a valuable feature for city planting, and it does best if it is not pruned.

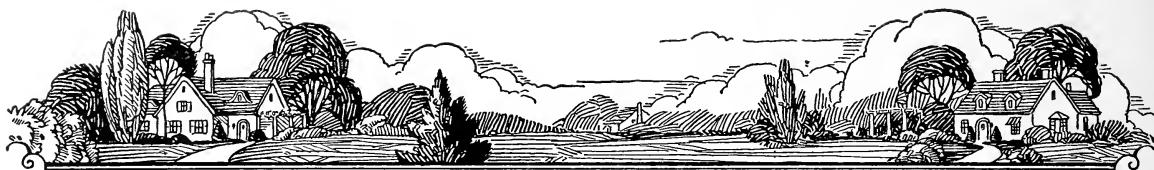
WEIGELA VARIEGATA (Variegated Leaf Weigela). The greenish yellow leaves are striped with white, making this a very fine shrub for contrast purposes. It is very striking as a specimen plant or in beds and borders. It grows 5 to 6 feet high, has pale pink blossoms in profusion in June.

Witch Hazel

Grows 8 to 10 feet or more in height. It has a small starlike or branchlike pale yellow flower which opens late in October as the leaves turn golden and remains until the leaves are gone. Looks well in large masses on extensive grounds; thrives in the bog garden or other wet places and prefers the shade.



Tamarix grows rapidly in poor soil. Its feathery foliage is unusual and handsome.



Condensed Information Regarding Shrubs

Time of Blooming	Variety	Flower Color	Height Grows in Feet	Where to Plant	Bears Berries Bark Colored Variegated Leaf
April	Pussy Willow		20	M-D	
April	Forsythias (All Varieties)	Y	8	M-Sm	Cb
April-May	Spirea Thunbergi	W	4	M-m	
April-May	Tamarix	P-W	10	M-D	
May	Almond, Double Flowering	P-W-R	5	M	
May-June	Azalea	W-P-R	5	W-Sh	
May-June	Cranberry, High Bush	W	8	M	
May-June	Deutzia Gracilis	W	3	M	
May-June	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	W	8	M	
May-June	Honeysuckle, Tatarian	R-W-P	10	M	
May	Exochorda	W	8	M	
	Privet, Regel's		5	M	
May	Japan Quince	S	4	M	
May	Rosa Hugonis	Y	6	M	
May-June	Lilac, Bush		8	M-Sm	
	Lilac, Tree	W-R-B-P-P1	8	M-Sm	
May-June	Snowball, Common	W	10	M	
May-June	Spirea, Arguta	W	5	M-Sm	
May-June	Spirea, Prunifolia	W	5	M-Sh-Sm	
May-June	Spirea, Van Houttei	W	8	M-Sm	
May-June	Syringa, Coronarius	W	10	M-Sm	
May-June	Syringa, Golden	W	4	M-Sm	
May-Oct.	Syringa, Virginiana	W	8	M	
June	Aralia, Five-Leaved	Green	7	M-Sh-Sm	
June	Barberry Thunbergi	Y	4	M-Sh-Sm	V-B
June-July	Calycanthus	Br	4	MW	Cb
June-July	Coralberry	P	5	M-Sm-D	B
June	Cornus Sanguinea	W	8	MW	B-Cb
June	Deutzia, Crenata	W	6	M	
June	Deutzia, Lemoinei	W	4	M	
June-July	Elder, Golden	W	8	M-W-Sh	B
June-July	Spirea Callosa Alba	W	3	M	
July-Aug.	Spirea Froebel's	R	4	M	
June-July	Hydrangea Arborescens	W	4	M-Sh	
June-Aug.	Kerria Japonica	Y	5	M-Sh	Cb
June	Snowball, Japan	W	10	M	B
June-July	Snowberry	P	5	M-Sh-Sm-D	B
June	Spirea Aurea	W	8	M	
June	Sumac, Cut Leaf	Y	10	M-D	B-Cb
June	Syringa Grandiflora	W	8	M	
June-July	Weigela Candida	W	6	M	
June-July	Weigela, Eva Rathke	R	5	M-Sm	
June	Weigela Floribunda	R	8	M	
June-Oct.	Weigela Rosea	P	8	M-Sm	
June	Weigela Variegated	P	5	M	
July-Oct.	Butterfly Bush	B	5	M	
July-Sept.	Pepper Bush	W	5	M-W-Sh	
July-Aug.	Spirea Billardi	P	6	M-D-Sm	
July-Oct.	Spirea Bumalda	P	3	M-Sm	
July-Oct.	Spirea, Anthony Waterer	S	3	M-Sm	
July-Oct.	Spirea Callosa Alba	W	3	M-Sm	
Aug.-Sept.	Althea	W-R-B-P1-P	10	M	
Aug.-Oct.	Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora	P	6	M-Sh-Sm	
Aug.-Oct.	Hydrangea, P. G., Tree	P	8	M	

Flower Color Column

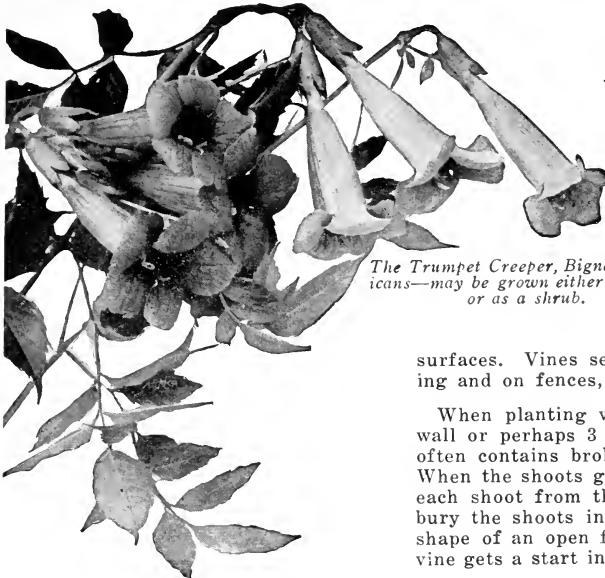
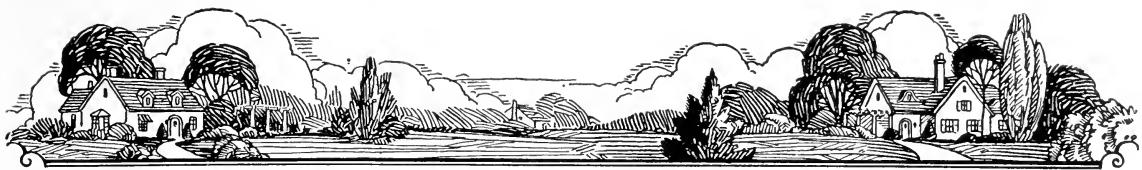
- "R"—Blue
- "M"—Maroon
- "O"—Orange
- "P"—Pink
- "Pl"—Purple
- "S"—Scarlet
- "R"—Red
- "V"—Various
- "W"—White
- "Y"—Yellow

Height Column

Ultimate height grows to (about) in feet

Where to Plant Column

- "B"—Bears berries
- "Cb"—Colored bark for winter.
- "D"—Dry places
- "M"—Most anywhere
- "Sm"—Smoky places
- "Sh"—Shady places
- "V"—Variegated foliage
- "W"—Wet places



Ampelopsis

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI (am-pe-lop'-sis Veitch-i) (Boston Ivy, Japan Ivy or Japanese Creeper). The best of all vines for covering stone, concrete, or brick, as it clings closely to such material without support. Not suitable to cover wood material, as it will not cling well to wood. It grows to a height of 30 to 40 feet. The foliage becomes gorgeously colored in autumn. Endures smoke and dusty conditions well.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (kwin-kwee-fol'-ia). (American Ivy, Virginia Creeper or Woodbine). Branches and leaves are larger and heavier than in the Boston Ivy. It grows 20 to 30 feet in height, is a fast vigorous grower, very hardy, and can hardly be killed. The foliage is a very beautiful green, turning to colors brilliant in the fall. Will grow in barren sandy soil, making it a good ground cover on banks, especially at the sea shore.

AMPELOPSIS ENGLEMANNI. A splendid climber. Grows 6 to 10 feet in a season. This variety has become very popular on account of its ability to cling to walls, etc., without wire trellis.

BOSTON IVY. Same as Ampelopsis Veitchi.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. See Dutchman's Pipe for description.

Bignonia

(*Tecoma radicans*) (big-no'-ni-a t-co'-ma rad'-i-cans) (Trumpet Flower or Trumpet Creeper). A strong, robust, hardy vine, growing 15 to 20 feet. It has showy orange-red trumpet-shaped blossoms 5 or 6 inches long appearing in clusters at the tips of the branches in July and continuing for several weeks. The vine has fine very stout aerial roots along its branches which will cling to any material where they can find an opening for a foothold. Will cling solidly to brick or stone walls if they are old or rough enough. A magnificent vine on rocks, posts, heavy trellises, etc.

BIRTHWORT. See Dutchman's Pipe for description.

HARDY VINES

The Trumpet Creeper, Bignonia Radicans—may be grown either as a vine or as a shrub.

surfaces. Vines serve a similar purpose on the exterior of a building and on fences, walls, etc.

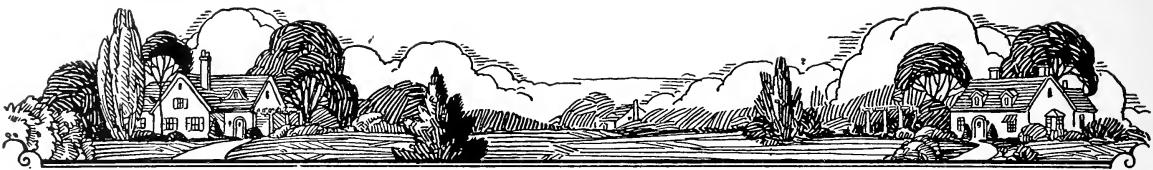
When planting vines to cover wall, plant about 2 feet from the wall or perhaps 3 feet if possible, because the earth near the wall often contains broken stones and other rubbish without plant food. When the shoots get a 2- or 3-ft. start, dig a 3-inch deep trench for each shoot from the root toward the wall in various directions and bury the shoots in these trenches, letting the ends come up in the shape of an open fan just at the base of the wall. In this way the vine gets a start in a number of directions and will spread naturally.

Bittersweet

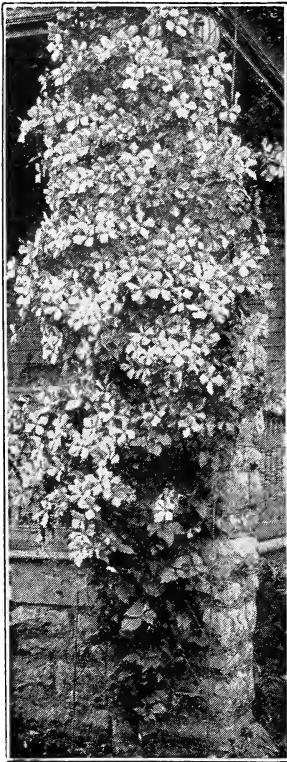
BITTERSWEET or CELASTRUS SCANDENS. A hardy rapid growing native vine. Its small yellow flowers, in addition to the berries, which hang all winter, form a combination that makes this one of the most popular vines. The large clusters of orange-red berries may be cut and used to brighten the home in winter.



Ampelopsis Veitchii is the best vine for covering masonry without support.



Clematis



Clematis Jackmani—a charming sight when covered with its purple flowers.

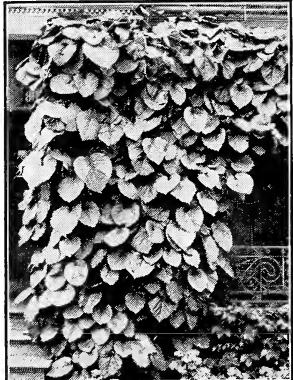
CLEMATIS COCCINEA (*Kok-sin'-e-a*). (Small-flowered). Grows 10 to 12 feet. A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing small, thick, bell-shaped flowers, of bright coral-red, in wonderful profusion, from June till frost.

CLEMATIS CRISPA. (Small-flowered). Grows 10 to 12 feet, similar to *Coccinea*, but with small, bell-shaped, lavender-blue flowers, borne profusely from June till frost.

CLEMATIS DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. (Large-flowered). Grows 8 to 10 feet. Considered the best double, pure white variety. Flowers are large, coming in July and lasting for several weeks.

CLEMATIS HENRYI (*Hen-ry-i*). (Large-flowered). Grows to 10 feet. Considered the best creamy white variety. Very large flowers. A charming vine for any place. It blossoms in late July or early August, and continues to bloom freely for several weeks.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI (*Jack'-man-i*). (Large-flowered). Grows to 10 feet. A rapid climber; blossoms July to September; flowers large, of an intense violet-purple. Probably the best known and most popular of the large-flowered kinds.



Dutchman's Pipe—makes an attractive screen.

CLEMATIS RAMONA. (Large-flowered). Grows from 8 to 10 feet in length, blossoming in July and for several weeks. Its flowers are large, single and of clear sky-blue.

Dutchman's Pipe

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE, BIRTHWORT or ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth. Attains a length of 30 feet. It has very large, heart-shaped leaves, and during the summer has small, purplish brown blossoms. The leaves retain their dense green color from early spring to late fall. No other vine forms so dense a growth, shutting out the sun completely, and forming a dense screen. It is very hardy, extremely long-lived, and has the advantage of freedom from diseases and pests.

Euonymus

EUONYMUS RADICANS (Winter Creeper). Trailing vine, small glossy foliage. Fine for buildings and as a ground cover. Clings to rocks and walls.

EUONYMUS VEGETUS (Big-Leaf Winter Creeper). This variety has beautiful glossy green leaves that are darker than other varieties. The most valuable evergreen.

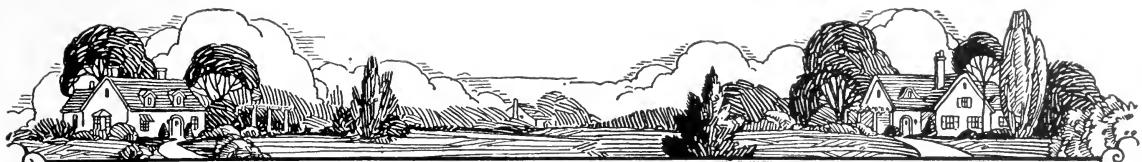
English Ivy

ENGLISH IVY or HEDERA HELIX. Grows 10 to 30 feet. The large leaves are three-lobed, thick and leathery; of a rich, dark, glossy green. It is a favorite vine in the rock garden; is fine for ground covering, especially in shady places where grass will not grow. It is fairly hardy and thrifty the year around in all but extreme climates.

IVY. See *Ampelopsis*, page 28.



Euonymus Vegetus—for winter beauty.



Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S JAPAN or LONICERA JAPONICA. Grows 10 to 15 feet in length. Has very attractive blossoms which open white and turn to yellow, from June till September. It is a strong grower, with deep green foliage which remains green till midwinter when the vine is grown as a climber, and is evergreen till spring when grown as a ground cover. It succeeds in dry, sandy places, or in half shaded locations.

HONEYSUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Grows 10 to 15 feet. Blooms from June to September. The blossoms are of bright scarlet, trumpet-shaped and very showy. The vine is a very strong grower, with rich, dark green leaves which are gray underneath. The fruits are yellow and hang in clusters till into the winter. It is an exceedingly hardy vine; a fine bloomer.

Matrimony Vine

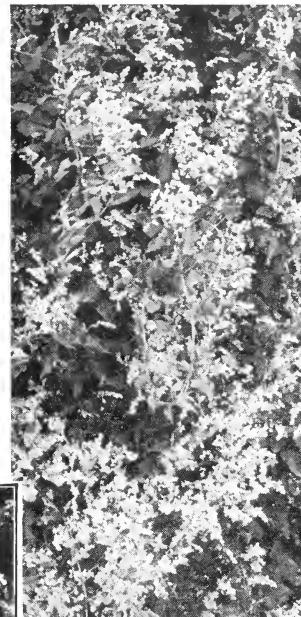
MATRIMONY VINE (Chinese Box Thorn or *Lycium*). Grows 8 to 10 feet. It has inconspicuous blossoms in June, and in the fall enormous quantities of brilliant crimson berries that hang into the winter. It makes a fine ground cover, but should be used sparingly in the garden, as its roots are difficult to eradicate. Valuable in the rock garden, or in dry and difficult situations.

Silver Lace Vine

(*Polygonum* *Auberti*). The name gives a very good description of the beautiful lacy appearance of this late blooming vine. It is covered with a foamy spray of delicate white flowers which appear late in the summer and usually last until frost. A strong grower and two plants will provide a good start in covering an ordinary porch the first year. The vine often grows as much as 25 feet in one season.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—very decorative.



Silver Lace Vine describes the appearance of this fast-growing, beautiful vine.

TRUMPET FLOWER. See *Bignonia*.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. See *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.

Wisteria

Pea-shaped flowers in dense, pendant clusters, sometimes one foot long. Light green, compound foliage. Good for heavy trellises and well adapted for covering pergolas, also attractive if trained to old trees.



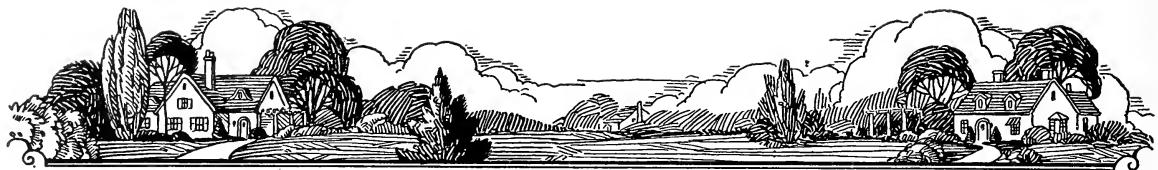
The fragrance and beauty of Wisteria are not excelled by any other vine.

How to Prune Shrubs

As a general proposition most flowering shrubs should be pruned immediately after their blooming seasons. However, shrubs blooming late like Altheas, and both types of Hydrangeas, P. G. and *Arborescens*, should not be pruned in the late summer or fall but the pruning of them deferred until early the following spring.

It is far better to use a shrub of the right type that will not grow too high ultimately than to plant a tall growing variety and butcher it by cutting off the tops each season. Our list of shrubs shows ultimate heights so that one can easily select the proper type of most any colored bloom wanted.

It is generally considered in pruning the taller shrubs that the best plan is to renew them from the bottom, cutting out entire old canes from time to time rather than simply sawing off the tops each year.



HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

★ For Rock Gardens

Achillea

THE PEARL. Grows to a height of 1 to 2 feet; has white blossoms from June or July till fall. It is of a rather low spreading habit. The flowers are on erect sturdy stalks, small, and produced in large sprays or panicles. Especially fine for cutting.

★Alyssum

ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Goldentuft). A fine border or rockery plant, not over 12 inches high, which bears numerous clusters of bright yellow flowers in May. Similar in shape to the well known Sweet Alyssum.

★Anemone

ANEMONE JAPONICA OR WINDFLOWER

Valuable plants suitable for massing or single specimens. They grow rapidly and are profuse in bloom, gaining strength and beauty each year. The blooming period extends from September to mid-November, the large open flowers furnishing abundant cut flowers and a brilliant field display.

ALBA. The old Japanese white Anemone; very useful for cutting; flowers pure white.

ROSEA. Large delicate rose flowers on rigid stems.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Semi-double flowers of delicate rose-pink.

WHIRLWIND. Bearing large snow-white flowers with double row of ray florets supported by large dark green leafy bracts.

Anchusa

ANCHUSA ITALICA. It forms a dense rounded bush 4 to 6 feet tall, which in late June-August is covered with masses of rich dark gentian or cobalt



Alyssum—bright yellow flowers.

blue flowers an inch wide, which continue to bloom all summer if not allowed to go to seed. Flowers should be cut off as they fade. It is easy of cultivation, but prefers sunlight.

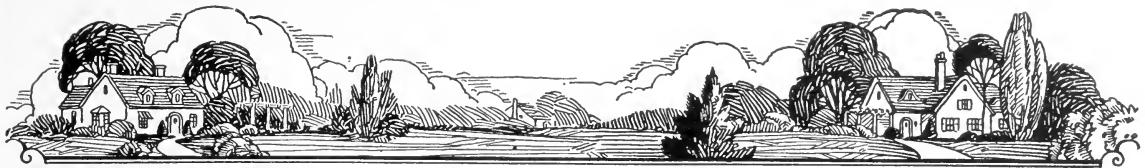
★Aquilegia or Columbine

(ak-quill-e'-ge-a)

This flower is fond of moist places, but also thrives well in dry sandy spots. It does equally well in sun or shade. Grows to 2 or 3 feet tall, has attractive foliage, and its blossoms are of various bright colors, including shades of yellow, white, blue, red, and pink, appearing in clusters or as individual blossoms. Blooms in May and June.



Such a flower-bordered walk as this offers many delights to the owner from early spring to winter. A long succession of vari-colored bloom all through the growing year.



Achillea, The Pearl.

Boltonia

A beautiful plant reaching a height of 4 to 5 ft. Flowers are a delicate pinkish lavender and are borne in great profusion in August and September.

Bluebird Flower

(Also called Blue Jay Flower, Veronica or Speedwell)

The plant itself is 2 or 3 feet tall. The blossoms are deep blue in color and on long spikes at the end of upright stems, shooting up 3 or 4 feet. One of the handsomest of the blue flowering plants. Perfectly hardy. The spikes are completely studded with these beautiful blue flowers for a foot or more along the stem. Has a long blooming season and is one of the best for sandy, barren, dry places.

Campanula or Canterbury Bell

(cam-pa-n'-u-lah) (Also called Bellflower or Harebell)

The old favorite Canterbury Bell or the Cup and Saucer Campanula is of very easy culture, growing either in shade or sunshine or in the rock garden. The plant is 2 or 3 feet tall. Blossoms in June and July and longer if in partial shade. Has drooping bell-shaped flowers along upright stems in various colors and white.

★Christmas Rose

(Helleborus Niger). Very unusual plants in that there are no blooms during the spring, summer or fall, but in late December or January a few mild days will bring out their large solitary white flowers which are sometimes flushed with a purplish shade. Should be planted in a moist, shady spot in a fairly rich loam.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy

(Button Varieties, also Aster-like Varieties). The Hardy Chrysanthemums blossoming at the very end of the growing season should be planted in every garden. Even the small flowering button varieties are most attractive. A few Chrysanthemum plants will supply the home with delightful bouquets when all other flowers are through blooming for the season.

(Button Varieties). Small blossoms less than one inch across. Color of Button or Aster-like, bronze, pink, red, white or yellow.

COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia, page 26.

★Arabis

(ar'-a-bis)

ARABIS (Rock Cress). Dwarf, early blooming plants, in their blooming period covered with dense masses of pure white flowers. Splendid for border, rockery or for covering steep banks. April and May.

★Aster, Cornflower or Stokes' Aster

(Also called Cornflower and Stokesia Cyanea)

We favor the Stokesia cyanea, the light blue or lavender-blue variety. Grows 18 to 24 inches tall and is covered with beautiful flowers often 4 or 5 inches across and blooming continually from July to October.

Astilbe

ASTILBE. An excellent border plant with handsome feathery foliage and compact panicles of flowers about 6 inches long. White or pink.

★Baby's Breath or Gypsophila

(gyp-sof'-i-lah)

(Also called Chalk Plant)

Grows to 2 or 3 feet. It blossoms from July to September. Blossoms are minute, whitish pink, formed in delicate misty clouds. Of easy culture in open rather dry spots. Is good for cutting because of the wiry stiff flower stems.



Arabis—A particularly valuable rock garden plant.

★Bleeding Heart

(Officially known as Dicentra Spectabilis)

(Also known as Seal Flower or Lyre Flower)

The base of the flower is furnished with two sheath-like spurs; has heart-shaped blossoms, rose-pink in color, from May to July, with occasional blossoms later. The plant grows to 2 feet and will grow in sun or shade and is perfectly hardy.

Cerastium

CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM (Snow-in-Summer)

A desirable low growing plant with silver foliage. Excellent for rock garden or for covering walls or graves. Season May-June. White.



Whirlwind Anemone—For fall flowers is unexcelled.



Gaillardia—Blanket Flower.

Coreopsis

(core-e-op'-sis)

Grows to 1½ to 2 feet. It blooms in June and will continue until fall if cut every day. The flowers are brilliant yellow and daisy-like in form. It is hardy and easy to grow, excellent for cutting, thrives almost anywhere and blooms very profusely.

Daisy, Shasta

It grows 12 to 15 inches tall and blossoms from June to September. The flower has a small yellow center and long snow-white petals. It will grow anywhere, but succeeds best in deep, somewhat moist, soil. Blooms very freely.

Delphinium

(del-fin'-i-um)

(Tall Growing Larkspur; Dark Blue or Light Blue). 3 to 4 ft. June to October. The tall, stately, dark or light blue Delphiniums blooming from June until fall are about the most valuable of all the perennial plants. Perfectly hardy and of easy culture. A few Regal Lilies planted among Delphinium make a beautiful showing.

DICENTRA. (See Bleeding Heart, page 27).

Dictamnus - Gas Plant

Bushy and upright growing. Foliage glossy; flowers fragrant, in racemes. Good with shrubbery or in the border. Blooms in June and July; blossoms white.

Digitalis - Foxglove

(dig-i-tal'-lis)

Exceedingly handsome, stately plants, throwing up immense spikes of tubular flowers of all colors, 2 to 3 feet above the foliage. It blooms in June and July, and is among the most effective of the spring-blooming perennials. Does best in partly shaded situations.

★Eulalia - Ornamental Grasses

Handsome foliage plants with long, ribbon-like leaves, which form splendid contrast to other plants in the hardy border. Planted in a group on a lawn their effect resembles that of a fountain. We have three varieties:

EULALIA, GRACILLIMA. One stripe.

EULALIA, VARIEGATED. Three stripes.

EULALIA, ZEBRINA. Banded.



Delphinium—Larkspur.
A superb garden flower.

★Forget-Me-Not

(Myosotis Scorpioides)

One of the finest old-fashioned flowers. A blue flower and quite a profuse bloomer; dwarf and compact habit. Blossoms in the spring and continues most of the summer. Requires plenty of shade. Very suitable as a ground covering among evergreens in bulb beds.

Funkia - White Day Lily

12 to 18 inches. July-August. Plantain-like leaves. White flowers. Very easy to grow in either sun or shade. Their broad foliage makes them attractive for edging or borders.

Gaillardia or Blanket Flower

(gay-lar'-dee-ah)

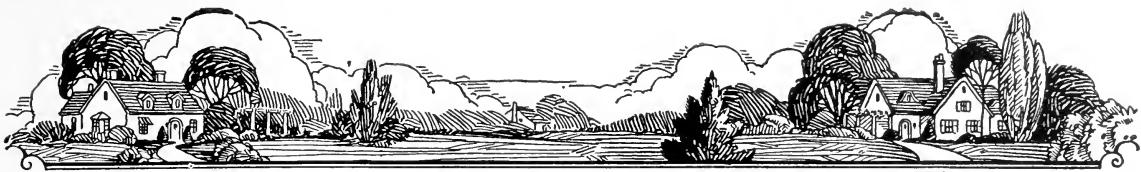
Grows to 1½ to 2 feet in height. Blossoms profusely from May till November. Flowers are daisy-like in form, 2 or 3 inches across and gorgeously colored. The center of the flower is a dark reddish brown or maroon, while the petals are orange, crimson-red, yellow, or copper, shading into rings of color. They do best in a rather light soil.

★Garden Pinks

HARDY PINKS or GRASS PINKS or DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS. Grow to a height of 6 inches to 1 foot. They are very hardy and exceedingly useful where plants of low growth are required. Is an excellent border plant for beds of any sort or for bordering garden paths. Blossoms appear in May and June and on through the summer if kept cut. Flowers are about an inch across and in various colors, pink, red, white, and with fringed petals, and a spicy penetrating perfume. Will grow almost anywhere, but prefer a sunny, dry location. A very free bloomer and excellent for cutting.



Coreopsis—brilliant yellow flowers.



★Geum

(Avens). Useful hardy perennials which succeed well in good, ordinary soils in a sunny position. Should have plenty of moisture in the summer to bloom to best advantage. An excellent plant for the rockery. Profuse bloomer from June to September. Furnished in two colors, orange-red or golden yellow.

Golden Glow - Rudbeckia

(rude-beck'-i-ah)

Grows 5 to 7 feet high. Flowers are fine golden yellow, very double, resembling large hardy chrysanthemums. Very hardy, will grow anywhere, and spread rapidly. Blossoms very profusely from July into September.

GYPSOPHILA. See Baby's Breath, page 27.

Helenium

Another very attractive perennial with a long blooming period. Yellow. 3 to 4 ft. August-September.



Geum—showy in the garden; excellent for cut flowers.



Hibiscus or Rose Mallow—beautiful plants with large, showy flowers.

Helianthus

(he-lee-an'-thus)

HARDY PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall. It blossoms in late August or September and continues through the autumn. Has large, dahlia-like, golden yellow blossoms, which are prized for cutting at a season when flowers are scarce. Very hardy.

Heliopsis

(Orange Sunflower). A most effective flower for growing in masses, where their deep golden yellow flowers make a brilliant background for the perennial border. Need fairly rich soil and should be divided every third year. Bloom in July and August. Grow 3 feet high.

Heliotrope

(heel'-yah-trope)

HARDY GARDEN HELIOTROPE. Not to be confused with the familiar Heliotrope that grows from seed. It is a variety of *Valeriana officinalis* or Common Valerian, and is hardy, growing to about 3 feet in height, and in June and July produces dainty rose-pink flowers in dense clusters.



Heuchera—Coralbells. Good for edging, and for cut flowers.

Hemerocallis - Yellow or Lemon Day Lily

They succeed everywhere and should be planted liberally in every flower garden. 2 to 3 ft. June-July.

★Heuchera - Coralbells

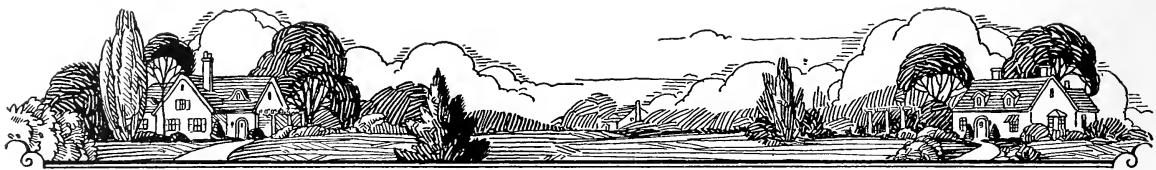
(hu'-ker-ah)

SPECIAL HYBRIDS MIXED. Graceful low-growing perennials, bearing an abundance of flowers on slender stems 18 to 24 inches high. Good cut flowers, and the plants are excellent for edging walks or flower beds or for the rockery. They like fairly rich, but not too heavy soil, well drained, and a sunny position. Should be divided every third year for best results. They bloom in June and July.

Hibiscus or Rose Mallow

(high-biss'-cuss)

Is a very beautiful plant with attractive foliage, growing 5 to 6 feet tall. Blossoms are large, sometimes 6 inches across, showy, waxlike, and in shape much like the single hollyhock, but much larger. Very hardy everywhere and thrives in either dry or moist places, but prefers a moist soil. A profuse bloomer from July to September. Pink, red or white.



The Stately Double Hollyhock.

★ **SIBERIAN IRIS.** Begins to bloom in June, just as the German Iris is finishing, and lasts into July. This Iris will grow under any conditions but prefers a moist soil. The plant grows 2 to 3 feet tall, is dense and tufted. Blossom stems are tall and erect, growing 1 to 2 feet above the plant. The flowers are rather small, not over 2 inches across but are dainty and very beautiful in various shades of blue with white markings.

Lantern Plant, Chinese

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI or **LANTERN GROUND CHERRY.** The plant is hardy, growing to about 2 feet high, bushy in form, with large, heart-shaped leaves. It has inconspicuous white flowers in July, followed by fruits which grow out from the erect stem, and are enclosed by the calyx, like a thin husk. As autumn approaches the husks turn to a glowing red. When fully ripe, along in October, the flowering stems may be cut and put in dry vases in the house where the husks retain their vivid color all winter; or they may be left on the plants, where they also retain their color into the winter, making them fine for outdoor winter color.

LARKSPUR. See Delphinium for description, page 28.

Lathyrus - Perennial Sweet Pea

This is really a vine growing 3 to 4 feet high each season if given a fence, trellis or some other support to keep it up off the ground. 3 to 4 ft. June to August. Pink or white.

Lavandula - Lavender

A good border plant valuable for its sweet-scented leaves and blue flowers, which, if dried, will long retain their fragrance.

Hollyhock

SINGLE FLOWERING. Mixed colors only. Single Flowering Hollyhocks do not reproduce true to color so we can sell them only in mixed colors, which means the colors of Single Hollyhocks we send out will not be guaranteed.

DOUBLE FLOWERING. May be had in several colors: Pink, red, white or yellow.

★ Iberis or Hardy Candytuft

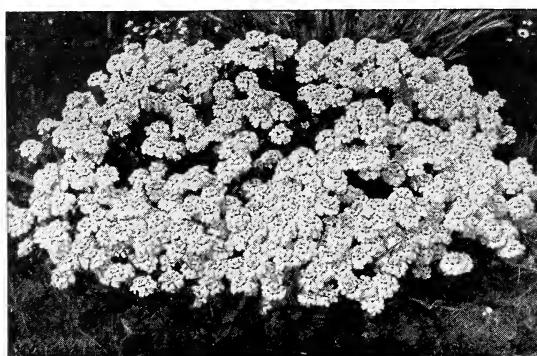
IBERIS, SEMPERVIRENS (Hardy Candytuft). A most desirable dwarf plant which is completely hidden by its white flowers early in the spring. Splendid for rock gardens and edging. White. April-May.

Iris

★ **DWARF CRESTED IRIS.** We sell the variety *Cristata* (cris-tat'-ah). It blooms in late May and June, is light blue in color, and grows 3 to 6 inches in height. It is of strong growth, hardy, and forms great masses when allowed to spread.

GERMAN IRIS. The kind most commonly grown. This Iris is indispensable, because it will grow in any location. The plant grows 1½ to 2 feet tall, with blossom stalks growing 1 to 2 feet higher. Flowers delightfully fragrant, lasting well into June. Good for cutting. The basic colors are white, yellow, dark and light purples, with many variations of shading and color.

★ **IRIS PUMILA** (Hybrid). (Sometimes called Crimean Iris). Blooms in late March, April and into May. Grows to a height of 6 to 12 inches. The blossoms are large and showy, rising usually about 8 inches above the ground. Is fine for forcing in pots for house culture. There are three colors: *Cyanea*—blue or purple; *Excelsa*—lemon yellow; and pure white.

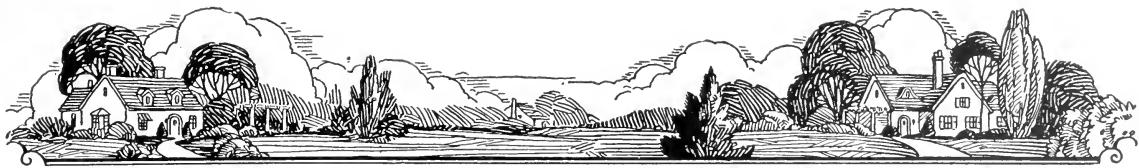


Iberis or Hardy Candytuft—splendid for edging or front of borders.

★ **JAPANESE IRIS.** Flowers through June and usually well into July. Plant grows to 3 feet in height and bears large, flat-topped flowers. A very graceful appearing plant. Will thrive anywhere, prefers a moist location. Colors are red, pink, purple and white, with various markings and veinings.



Lupines—beautiful and stately perennials.



Liatris

(Blazing Star)

Nothing can be planted that attracts more attention on account of its unusual appearance. It blooms in midsummer and throws up long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers which last a long time. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and blooms July to August.

Lobelia

(Cardinal Flower)

Rich, fiery cardinal flowers. Plants often produce 10 to 18 spikes, 24 to 30 inches long. Blooms July to August.

Lupines

(*Lupinus*). Beautiful and stately perennials with massive spikes of blue, white and pink flowers in June and July. They should be given a warm sheltered location in well drained, medium or light soil, and watered well in dry weather. The flower spikes are 3 to 4 feet high.

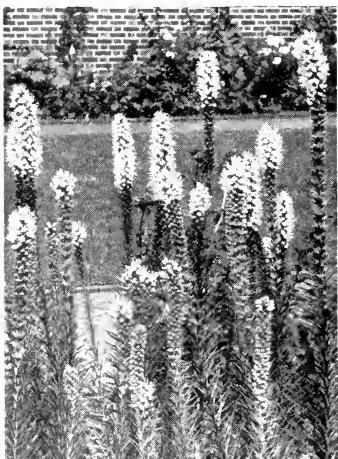
★Lychnis or Campion

(lick'-nis)

Sometimes called Maltese Cross, Ragged Robin or Lamp Flower. The plant is around 2 to 3 feet tall, the leaves narrow and hairy. It blossoms in June, the flowers of brilliant scarlet borne on stout, erect stems rising above the foliage, and lasting through July and into August.

MALLOW, GIANT FLOWERING.
See Hibiscus for description, page 29.

To assist you in selecting perennials for special purposes and conditions we have prepared tables of such information which appear on page 35.



Liatris has long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers.



The modest Primrose likes a shady place in the border or rock garden.

★Monarda

(mo-nar'-dah)

MONARDA, BEE BALM, BERGAMOT or OSWEGO TEA. The variety we grow is the scarlet variety, now officially named Blazing Bee Balm. In form it is a narrow, upright plant, growing 2 to 4 feet tall. The leaves are coarse and heavily veined, aromatic and very attractive. The blossoms are brilliant scarlet on erect stems, stately and striking. The plant blooms freely from June to September. Prefers a moist location but succeeds anywhere in the garden in any soil. Blooming all summer, and adorning any situation, it is a valuable plant. Does well in part shade.

★**PACHYSANDRA.** See Spurge, Japanese, page 34.



The Chinese Lantern Plant retains its vivid red color all winter.

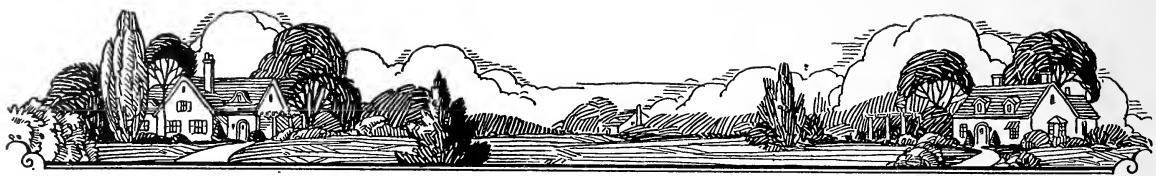
PERIWINKLE or TRAILING MYRTLE (*Vinca Minor*). An excellent ground cover for places too shady for grass to grow, or in shady borders among lilies, ferns, etc. The foliage is evergreen and in summer numerous small blue flowers appear, blossoming for a long time.

Poppy, Oriental

PAPAVER ORIENTALE. It grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet and blossoms in May and June. The flowers are very large, 4 to 6 inches across, and of a brilliant orange-scarlet color with large black or purple blotches at the base of the petal, with a great mass of bluish black stamens in the heart of the flower. The flowers are on long, thick, heavy stems about 3 feet tall.

★Primrose

(*Primula*). Low growing plants whose flowers open in June and come in shades of purple, red and yellow. They do not like too much sunlight but will do well in a partly shaded, moist spot in the border or rock garden.



Peonies

Among the most hardy, showy, and easily grown of all garden flowers; the plants are practically immune from the attacks of insects or diseases; the flowers are the largest of all double-flowering perennials, and each succeeding year adds to the vigor of the plant and to the abundance and perfection of the blooms. The varieties that we name below we have selected with great care as being excellent specimens of the types and colors they represent.

AMBROISE VERSCHAFFELT. Deep purplish crimson, cup-shaped flowers. Late bloomer and fragrant. One of the finest.

ANTOINE POITEAU. An old favorite with light pink flowers blooming midseason.

BARON JAMES ROTHSCHILD. Outside petals pale lilac-rose; salmon center. Blooms midseason and fragrant.

BARONESS SCHROEDER. Delicate flesh-white; rose fragrant; midseason. One of the best.

CAROLINE MATHER. Dark crimson, rose-scented flowers. Blooms midseason.

CHARLEMAGNE. Lilac with blush center; large, rose type; fragrant. Late flowering.

DELACHEI. A large free blooming, dark purplish crimson. Late blooming.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. Sulphur white; medium size; fragrant. Two days earlier than *Festiva Maxima*.

EUGENE VERDIER. Light pale pink; center deeper; fragrant. Late blooming.

FESTIVA. Creamy white with crimson markings; pleasing fragrance. Blooms late.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Pure white flecked with carmine; very large rose type. Early.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. Large, purple-crimson; mid-season bloomer. Fragrant.

FULGIDA. Purplish red flowers blooming midseason. Erect habit.

HUMEI. Immense blooms of cherry-pink; very late.

JEANNE D'ARC. Pale lilac center; cream color collar. Midseason. Fragrant.

LA TULIPE. Lilac-white; streaked carmine; fragrant. Late.

L'ECLATANTE. Brilliant red; very large bomb type. Strong growing. Midseason.

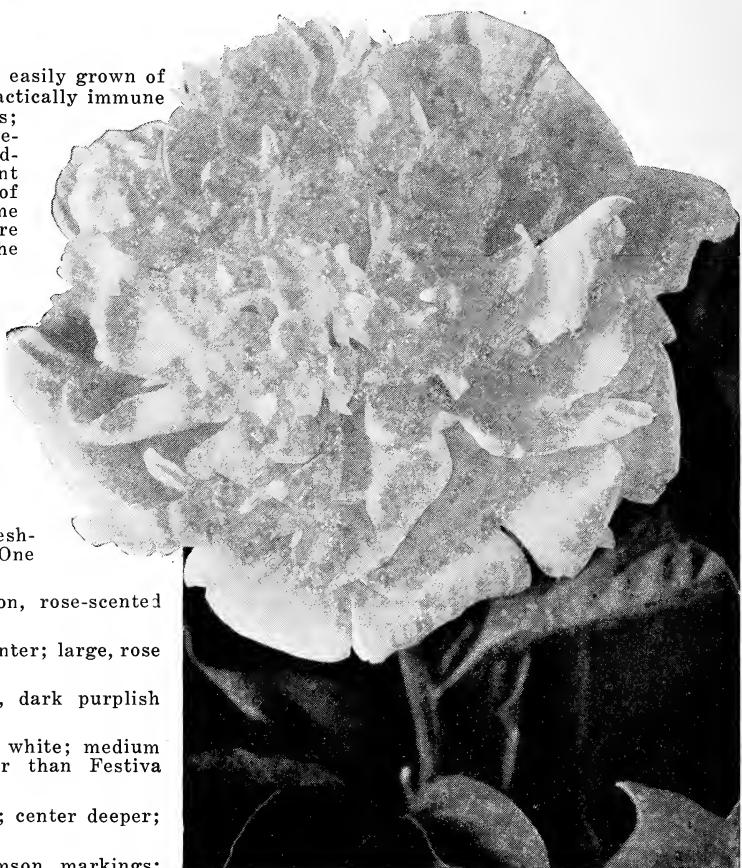
LIVINGSTONE. Soft pink washed with white; very large, full, evenly formed and shaded blooms. Season late.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Dark red; medium size; semi-double type. Season late. Fragrant.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE CALOT. Fragrant blossoms of bright purple coming in midseason.

MADAME BOLLET. A late bloomer with fragrant flowers of pale pink. Silvery reflex.

MADAME BUCQUET. A fine variety with velvety black amaranth flowers. Fragrant. Blooms midseason.



Baroness Schroeder.

MADAME CROUSSE. White, center marked with carmine. Very large, full, beautifully formed and rounded rose-type flower.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE. White; speckled with red; very large and full, bomb type. Fragrant. Season early.

MADAME DUCEL. Light rose color; silvery reflex. Large wonderfully built flower; broad guard petals; very compact. Blooms midseason.

MADAME EMILE GALLE. Soft shell-pink; center shaded soft flesh and cream. Blooms late.

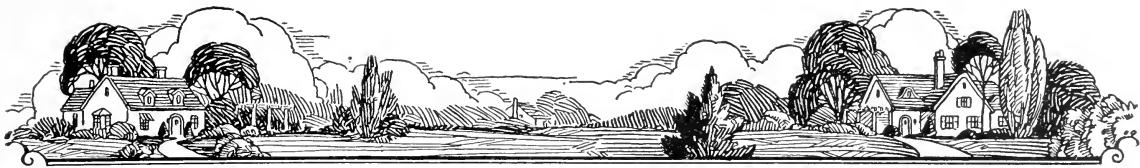
MARIE LEMOINE. White with cream center; large and full globular bloom; a very delicate and fresh coloring. Blooms very late. Fragrant.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA. The deep crimson variety that makes such a strikingly handsome showing when in bloom. Very early.

PHILOMELE. Guard petals soft pink; center a deep golden yellow; very distinct and syringa-like fragrance. Blooms midseason.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Milk-white guards tinted flesh; the center creamy white with crimson spots. Blooms midseason.

VILLE DE NANCY. Carmine-rose, with silvery reflex. Blooms late.



Phlox—Colorful bloom, hardy, excellent for cutting.

★Phlox, Creeping

PHLOX SUBULATA (Creeping Phlox or Moss Pink). A very dwarf, creeping variety, which in April and May is covered with a sheet of bloom which lasts a long time. Should be planted in the hottest, driest spot in the border or rockery, in rather poor soil, where they will spread and bloom abundantly. Will not stand shade. One of the best rock garden plants. Foliage evergreen.

Phlox, Garden

Wherever there is a vacant spot that needs a plant, put in Phlox. It is a tidy, compact plant and the blossoms are conspicuous in all colors. It will grow anywhere in almost any soil and in all parts of our country. The secret of success with Phlox is giving it plenty of water, especially before and during the blossoming period, keeping the plant green and the flower large and bright. This prolongs the blossoming season from July till fall. Phlox is a heavy feeder and needs rich soil to do its best. They may be planted spring or fall. Plants grow to a height of 2 to 3 feet. Phlox is one of the best flowers for cutting and the plant is improved and the season prolonged by cutting the blossom stems as they open. Flowers may be used for all occasions where cut flowers are desired. We have a good collection and offer the following varieties:

B. COMPTE. Purple-carmine; rich and satiny.

BEACON. Brilliant cherry-red color.

BRIDESMAID. White flowers with large dark crimson eye or center.

EDGAR QUINET. Splendid deep red; large trusses. Growth strong, upright and bushy.

ESCLAMONDE. Rose with crimson star eye; broad trusses.

HODUR. Soft pink; white eye.

IRIS. Very light purple.

MISS LINGARD. Long beautiful shiny green foliage with large heads of white flowers with faint pink shadings in center.

PANTHEON. Salmon-rose; large and showy.

PURITY. Pure white.

RICHARD WALLACE. Tall, pure white with bright crimson center. Large flowers.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Bright rosy carmine; claret red eye.

RIJNSTROOM. Lively rose-pink, much like Paul Neyron Rose.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER. Very bright crimson, free bloomer. One of the best crimson.

THOR. A beautiful lively deep shade of rose.

VON LASSBURG. A splendid midseason, tall, white variety. Trusses large and free flowering.

PINKS. See Garden Pinks, page 28.

Platycodon - Balloon Flower

Two to three feet. June-July. Blue, white.

Pyrethrum

As a cut flower their long stems make them ideal for decorative purposes. Their position should be in the border or in beds in the sun. Blooms from July till August with Chrysanthemum-like flowers.

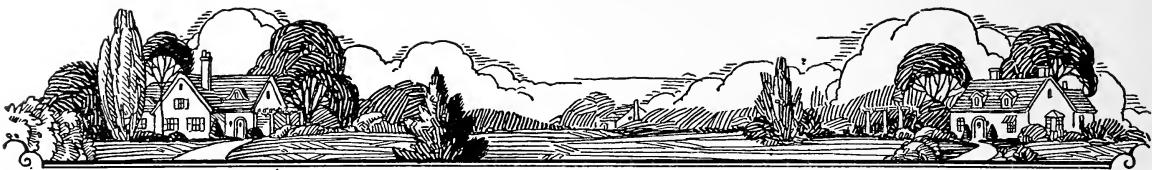
RUDBECKIA. See Golden Glow, page 29.

Scabiosa

Without a doubt Scabiosa is the finest lavender hardy perennial. The large clear lavender flowers are ideal for cutting. The color and stems cannot be surpassed and it keeps such a long time in water. The flowers are large and the colors very striking. Grows about 2 feet high and blooms all summer.



Creeping Phlox as a carpet under tulips; also for rock garden.



★**Sedum - Stonecrop**

(DWARF VARIETIES)

All of the dwarf varieties listed below are recommended for rock gardens and for use as ground covers; excellent for covering graves. The foliage is very beautiful.

ACRE. Flowers bright yellow; foliage green. Grows 3 inches high.

ALBUM. Dwarf and spreading; thick waxy round foliage, white flowers. Good rock plant.

SIEBOLDI. Foliage sea-green with bluish gray tinge; bright pink; blossoms in August and September.

STOLONIFERA. One of the most desirable; evergreen leaves; flowers purplish pink. Blooms in July and August.

(ERECT GROWING VARIETY)

SPECTABILE. One of the best late blooming plants; beautiful both in flower and foliage; rose color. 18 inches. July-September.

SHASTA DAISY. See Daisy, Shasta, page 28.

★**Silene**

SILENE SCHAFTA (Autumn Catchfly). A charming border or rock plant, growing from 4 to 6 inches high, with masses of bright pink flowers from July to October.

★**Spurge, Japanese**

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. An ideal ground cover; dwarf in habit; growing about 6 to 9 inches and sometimes even taller. Has evergreen foliage and is a fine plant for dense shade and as a ground cover in evergreen plantings. Has small, blue flowers. Also used for covering graves.

★**Statice Latifolia**

A valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and minute purplish blue flowers during July and August. Can be cut and dried for house decoration.

Sweet William

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. One of the most popular old garden favorites; grows to 12 or 18 inches in height. Blossoms in May, June, July, and intermittently thereafter, the flowers being in large, flat clusters in all shades of pink, white and red; a cheerful, fragrant and showy perennial.

Tritoma

TRITOMA PFITZERI (try-toh'-ma fitzer'-eye). (Also called Flame Flower, Red Hot Poker, or Torch Lily). An unusual appearing plant. It is of tropical aspect, with rushlike, arching foliage; dense and beautiful. Smooth, thick flower stalks shoot up from the foliage in late July or August to a height of 3 or 4 feet or more, at the end of which is a single, fiery orange cone of flowers, sometimes 12 inches in length, a hundred or more blossoms on each cone. The blooming period sometimes extends to October.

Valeriana - Garden Heliotrope

Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during June and July with a strong, delicious heliotrope odor.



Sedum—Stonecrop. Ideal for border or rock garden.

★**Vinca**

A trailing evergreen plant used effectively under shrubs, trees or on graves, where it is too shady for grass to grow. Also called Periwinkle.

Viola - Hardy Pansy

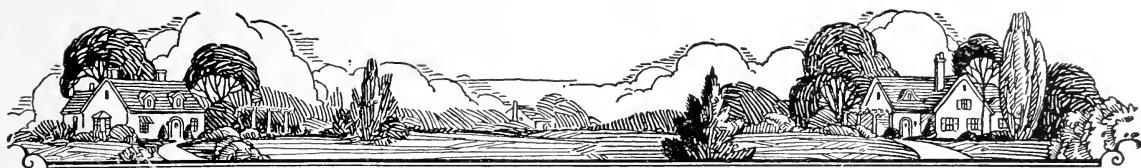
Excellent low growing plants for rock gardens, borders or massing in beds. Bloom all summer. Flowers are not as large as the annual pansies of course, but these are perfectly hardy and constant bloomers. 6 inches. May-October. Pure violet, white or purple.

Yucca

(yuck'-ah)

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA or **COMMON YUCCA.** (Sometimes called Adam's Needle). Its foliage is evergreen, making it a good plant for winter aspect. The plant itself is low and broad, with leaves broad, thick, pointed and swordlike, growing to a length of 1 to 2 feet and drooping over to the ground. It blossoms in June and July on sturdy stalks that shoot up above the foliage to a height of anywhere from 3 to 6 feet. The blossoms are dainty, bell-shaped flowers, of an exquisite waxy cream-white, borne in clusters on small branches growing out from the main stalk.

YUCCA (Variegated Leaf). This new type is similar to the common Yucca except in its foliage which shows a delightful variation of green and white stripes. Very effective indeed. White. 5 to 6 ft. June-July.



Tritoma—Red Hot Poker. One of the showiest flowers in the garden.

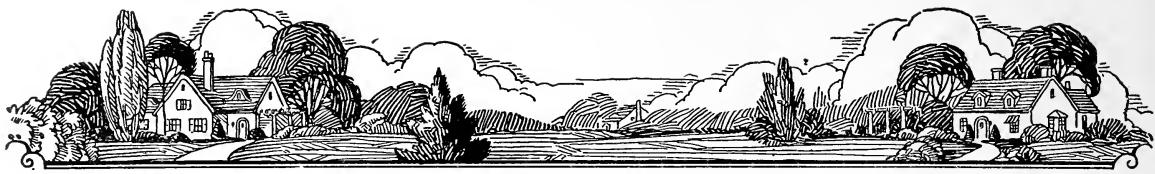
Blooming and Color Schedule

Table listing all perennials described in our catalog arranged in the order in which they bloom during the season:

Time of Blooming	Variety	Flower Color	Height in Feet	Cut Flow.
January	Christmas Rose	W	1/2	
April-May	Arabis	W	1/2	
April-May	Phlox Subulata	P-W	1/4	
April-May	Alyssum Saxatile	Y	1/2	
April-May	Pachysandra or Japanese Spurge			
April-May	Iberis or Candytuft	B	1/2	
April-July	Iris	W	1	C
May-June	Garden Pinks	V	1	CCC
May-June	Aquilegia or Columbine	S-Y	3	C
May-June	Myosotis or Forget-Me-Not	B	1	
May-July	Bleeding Heart	P	2	C
May-Sept.	Sedum or Stonecrop	P	1	
May-On	Peony	V	2	C
June	Primrose	Y-R-Pur.	1/2	
June	Lupines	B-W-P	3-4	C
June-July	Carnations	P-R-Y	1	CCC
June-July	Astilbe	W-P	2	CCC
June-July	Heuchera	V	1	C
June-July	Campanula or Canterbury Bell	V	3	C
June-July	Heliotrope	P	3	C
June-July	Poppy, Oriental	S	2	CCC
June-July	Digitalis or Foxglove	W-P	4	C
June-July	Yucca	W	2	
June-Aug.	Geum	Y-O		C
June-Aug.	Anchusa	B	5	CCC
June-Aug.	Lychnis	S	3	C
June-Sept.	Daisy, Shasta	W	1	
June-Sept.	Monarda	R	4	
June-Sept.	Hibiscus or Mallow	R-P-W	4	
June-Fall	Coreopsis	Y	2	C
June-On	Sweet William	V	1	CCC
June-On	Gaillardia	V	2	C
June-On	Delphinium or Larkspur	B	5	C
July-Aug.	Heliosp	Y	3	C
July-Aug.	Kansas Gay Feather or Liatris	Pur.	5	C
July-Sept.	Blue Bird Flower or Veronica	B	3	C
July-Sept.	Gypsophila or Baby's Breath	P-W	3	C
July-Sept.	Achillea	W	2	C
July-Sept.	Rudbeckia or Golden Glow			
July-Oct.	Aster, Cornflower	Y	6	C
July-Sept.	Phlox	V	2	CCC
July-On	Hollyhock	V	7	C
Aug.-Sept.	Helianthus	Y	6	C
Aug.-Oct.	Tritoma; Red Hot Poker or Flame Flower			
Aug.-On	Anemone	O	4	
Aug.-On	Hardy Asters	P-W	3	
Sept.-On	Chrysanthemum	B-P-R		
October	Lantern Plant	W-P-O-Y	2	C
	Eulalia	Seed pods		
	Pampas Grass	red	2	C
			4	
			8	

FLOWER COLOR COLUMN

B—Blue	Pur.—Purple	W—White
O—Orange	R—Red	V—Various
P—Pink	S—Scarlet	Y—Yellow



Bulbs and Tubers for Spring Planting

A Bulb is really one large bud, sending up its shoots from one opening in the bulb, and should be planted with the one opening pointing **upwards**. The small roots grow down from the bottom of the bulb.

A Tuber is a short, fleshy, underground stem or shoot, on which are several small buds, or "eyes," each of which will send up a shoot or branch as the potato does. The tuber may be planted either perpendicular or horizontal with its most promising looking "eyes" **up**.

Cannas (Tuber)

Beds of Cannas are beautiful not only for their bloom in late summer until frost but also for their foliage which is very attractive throughout the late summer. The varieties we offer are new and much improved kinds, having mammoth blooms.

Cannas can be planted only in the spring of the year and must be taken up in the fall and stored in a fruit cellar where they will keep cool and lie dormant until planting time the following spring.

We offer the following splendid varieties for **spring planting only**.

APRICOT. Yellow flowers; green foliage. Height 4 ft.

BURBANK. Canary colored flowers; rich green foliage. 5 ft.

CHARLES HENDERSON. Crimson-scarlet flowers; green foliage. 4 ft.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Salmon-pink flowers; green foliage. 4½ ft.

DAVID HARUM. Vermilion-scarlet flowers; bronze foliage. 3½ ft.

EUREKA. White flowers; green foliage. 4 ft.

FLORENCE VAUGHN. Spotted yellow flowers; green foliage. 4 ft.

GIANT BRONZE. Yellow flowers; bronze foliage. 6 ft.

GLADIATOR. Yellow, spotted crimson flowers; green foliage. 4½ ft.

HUNGARIA. Pink flowers; green foliage. 3½ ft.

KING HUMBERT, RED. Red flowers; bronze foliage. 4 ft.

KING HUMBERT, YELLOW. Yellow flowers; green foliage. 5 ft.

KING MIDAS. Deep yellow flowers; green foliage. 5 ft.

PRESIDENT. Red flowers; green foliage. 4 ft.

STATUE OF LIBERTY. Brilliant red-colored, with dull orange flowers; bronze foliage. 6 ft.

VENUS. Rosy pink flowers; green foliage. 4 ft.

WINTZER'S COLOSSAL. Vivid scarlet flowers; green foliage. 5 ft.

WYOMING. Orange flowers; purple foliage. 5 ft.

Chase Cannas For Circular Bedding Purposes

Bed 3 ft. in diameter	7 bulbs
Bed 6 ft. in diameter	19 bulbs
Bed 9 ft. in diameter	37 bulbs

Gladiolus (Bulb)

(glad-die'-o-lus)

There's nothing that goes farther toward making a home out of a house than flowers both in the garden and about the rooms. There is no flower that will go farther in beautifying the garden than the gladiolus. Their sharp vivid coloring together with variety of form and color have made them one of the most popular flowers of today. They are easy to grow, require a minimum of attention and thrive well in most any kind of soil. The ideal way to plant them is to start in late April and plant a number each week or ten days until mid-June. They will bloom in your garden from July until frost. As cut flowers they are far superior to any summer bloomer for lasting qualities. Glads hold another advantage that means a great deal to the average garden enthusiast; they are so reasonable in price that a comprehensive display may be had for an extremely modest investment. Plant them in beds or in borders, they'll start blooming after Peonies and Irises are gone.

BARON HULOT. Indigo-blue.

EARLY SUNRISE. Orange-red with violet shadings.

PEACE. Pure white with slight tinting on lower petals.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. Flame pink with crimson spots.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. Rosy pink on white ground—throat blood-red.

HALLEY. Salmon-pink—lower petals creamy crimson.

SCHWABEN. Canary yellow—throat touched with dark red.

GLORY OF KENNMERLAND. Deep rose—throat blotched with golden yellow.

CRIMSON GLOW. Dark maroon with purplish markings.

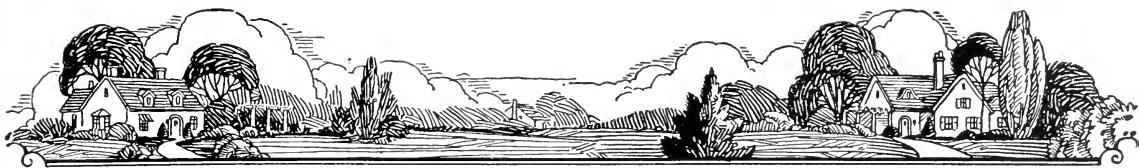
AMERICA. Rose-pink.

NORA. Light lavender—throat tinted with crimson and yellow.

MRS. WATT. Deep reddish pink.



The Gladiolus is exceptionally effective in massed plantings.



BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

Crocus (B)

FOR FALL PLANTING ONLY

Its cheerful, colorful flowers, white and various shades of blue and yellow, appear in March and early April, as the snow disappears.

Unless Crocuses are planted in beds that will be needed for other plants, there is no need to take them out after blossoming. When taken up they may be dried and stored in the loft or attic. The bulbs need to be but about two inches under the surface.



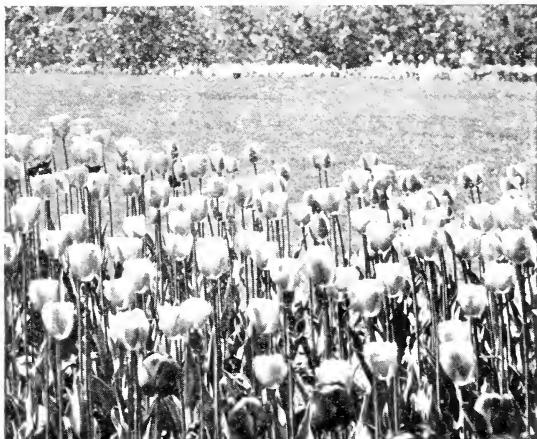
The stocky Crocuses—earliest of flowers.

Tulips (B)

FOR FALL PLANTING ONLY

Tulips produce striking color effects, either as a border or as a special garden, and their mass effect is a joy to all beholders.

The colors are white, yellow, red, pink, with many blends and variations. Blossom in April and May. When used alone as a bedding plant, or as a border to walks or drives, it is better taste and practice to use separate colors—all yellow, all red, etc., as desired.



The gorgeous Tulips—striking in color effects.

Hyacinth (B)

(high'-a-cinth)

FOR FALL PLANTING ONLY

We recommend it very strongly for house culture and for bedding. The bell-shaped blossoms are in large, showy, thick clusters, on short, sturdy stems. Each floret in the cluster is a complete little flower. Blossoms in April and May. The flowers are in white, pink, red, yellow, lilac and purple.



Hyacinths in the border.

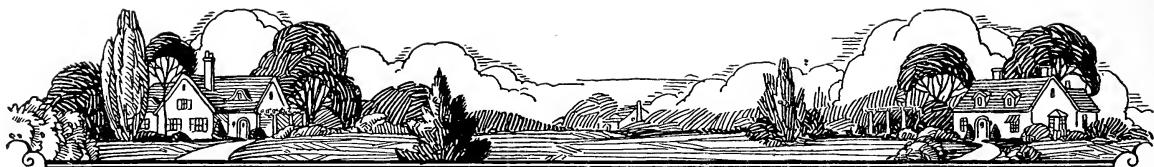
Narcissus - Daffodils (B)

FOR FALL PLANTING ONLY

Narcissus or Daffodils are one of the most popular of the spring-flowering bulbs, blooming before the winter snows are quite forgotten. They bring to the garden its first display of color, spreading out their horde of yellow beauty in response to the coaxing of the April sun.



Narcissus are among the earliest of spring flowers.



Decorative Dahlia.

Dahlias (T) (dal'-yah)

FOR SPRING PLANTING ONLY

Dahlias are about as showy and easy-to-grow flowering plants as one can have in the garden. They grow well in any ordinary garden soil and will supply the home with beautiful cut flower bouquets throughout the late summer months.

They must be planted in the spring and taken up each fall after the first frost. The roots should be stored in a cool fruit cellar for the winter. Dahlias have large tops so the roots must be well anchored. Dig large holes and plant them 6 or 8 inches deep. It is well not to cover the roots with more than 3 inches of soil at first. After the plant is well started, then fill in the hole completely.

There are several types of Dahlias, all of which we offer. Show and Pompon Dahlias are those having the round, compact, quilled, blooms. These two types differ only in size. If the blossoms are under 2 inches in diameter, they are called Pompons; over 2 inches, they are called Show Dahlias. Cactus Dahlias are the large, ragged, quilled type. Decorative Dahlias are large, but not as spherical as Show Dahlias. They are more flat and their petals are broad and flat, not quilled.

We offer the following splendid varieties, which in our opinion, represent as fine a group as can be selected, covering a wide range of types.

Cactus Dahlias

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE. Apricot, shaded salmon-pink. An early and very attractive variety.

FLORADORA. Maroon incurved.

GAY PAREE. Golden bronze—a beauty.

GLADYS SHERWOOD. Extraordinary size, in breadth and thickness; long petals, broad based but tubular at the tips. Snow white.

KALIF. Impressive, evenly disposed rays, broad at base, with long tubular quills. The center a compact tuft; vivid turkey-red.

Decorative Dahlias

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Very attractive for its large, red flowers.

GEISHA. A most beautiful combination of scarlet and gold colored flowers.

JERSEY'S BEAUTY. A true, pure pink of extra size and depth on long stiff stems.

MINA BURGLE. Rich, luminous scarlet, petals evenly separated and gently recurved.

MRS. I. DE VER WARDNER.

The flowers are large; of perfect form on long

stiff stems; produces masses of bloom which are a refined orange-pink. Ideal for cutting.

NIFTY. Beautiful buff color. Extra fine.

PATRICK O'MARA. Large flowers, perfect in form; rich golden buff with salmon-red suffusion.

Pompon Dahlias

CATHERINE. Clear canary yellow; perfectly double.

DARKNESS. A typical pompon variety with maroon-colored flowers.

LITTLE BEAUTY. Small, round, fully quilled balls of pure shell-pink; make up beautifully in design. A very dainty flower.

LITTLE MABEL. Exquisite amber-colored flowers.

PURE LOVE. Pure lavender; extra fine form.

SUNBEAM. Flowers bright red. A good variety.

Show Dahlias

A. D. LIVONI. Warm clear pink; perfect flowers with quilled petals, which nearly overlap at the ends.

D. M. MOORE. Rich, dark velvety maroon, almost black. A popular dark Dahlia, early and profuse in bloom.

GRAND DUCHESS MARIE. Flowers are well formed, orange in color.

MAUDE ADAMS. White, overlaid with delicate pink. An excellent variety for all purposes.



Cactus Dahlias.



Lilies, Large Flowering (B)

AURATUM (Gold Banded Lily). Undoubtedly one of the most beautiful lilies grown in gardens. The flower stems are strong and sturdy and grow 3 to 5 feet tall, topped with a magnificent cluster of large blooms. Each flower, from 6 to 8 inches across, is composed of six petals of delicate ivory white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots while through the center of each petal runs a rich golden band. Blooms July to September, very fragrant. The blooms want full sunlight but they do better if the roots are shaded.

CANDIDUM (Ascension or Madonna Lily). This is the Lily grown in all old-fashioned gardens. Pure white flowers; borne on stems 3 to 4 ft. high. Delphiniums grouped with these beautiful lilies make a striking combination in the hardy border during the month of June.

ELEGANS. Flowers of a rich dark coppery crimson, with purple black spots at base of petals; very attractive. Height 1 ft.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (Convallaria). Plant and flower grow to a height of 6 to 12 inches. It loves the shade and thrives best in deep rich soil. It can be successfully grown under trees and shrubs and in shady corners of the house where little else will thrive. Flowers are pure white, very fragrant, bell-shaped, borne in clusters on gracefully drooping stems in May. The roots are not bulbs, but jointed stems, called "pips."

LONGIFLORUM. Very beautiful white, trumpet-shaped flowers, suitable for pots or sheltered situations in the flower border. They thrive best in a compost of fibrous loam, leaf soil and coarse sand.

MADONNA LILY (Lilium candidum). Sometimes called Annunciation Lily. The stems are stiff, erect; blossoms a glistening white, and very fragrant, profusely borne in June and July. Its height is from 3 to 5 feet. Unlike most of the Lilies, which



Madonna Lily—one of the easiest to grow in the garden.

prefer half-shade, the Madonna should be grown, if possible, in full sunlight. It may be potted and placed in cold storage (in cold frame or cold, moist cellar), then forced in conservatory, greenhouse or sunny window for winter blooming or for Easter.

PARDALINUM (Leopard Lily). Flowers reflexed, bright yellow at base, spotted brownish purple; remainder orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 ft.

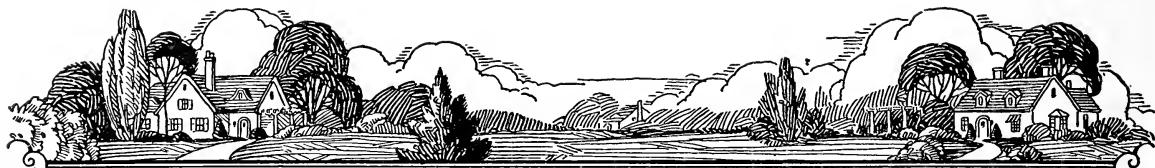
REGAL LILY or Myriophyllum (Lilium Regale). The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful glow of canary yellow at center, which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite. It blooms early in July and continues to blossom into August. It is extremely hardy and will grow anywhere. It may also be potted and forced in house or greenhouse for Easter blooming.

RUBRUM (Lilium speciosum rubrum). White. Conspicuously marked with ruby red spots. Blossoms in August and September. This and the following variety is of the true Lily type, tall, straight, narrow—blooming on short stems from the tall main stem. Grows 3 to 4 feet.

TIGER, SINGLE (Lilium tigrinum). The good old Tiger Lily, growing to a height of 2 to 5 feet. Flowers bright deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct purplish black spots, borne in many clusters in August and September.



Regal Lily. Large, delicately colored and very fragrant.



A Barberry Thunbergi hedge fence, compared with a wire or wood fence, costs less, requires no painting, no repairs, and grows more beautiful and valuable every year.

HEDGING PLANTS

Arbor-Vitae, American

See page 60.

Grows to a 25-foot tree, but may be kept trimmed to any desired height. When used as an ornamental hedge to grow about six feet high, plant them four feet apart; if a tall windbreak is wanted, the distance may be increased; if for impenetrable defense, plant two feet apart and in two rows, alternated or "staggered."

Barberry Thunbergi

The best of all hedges for low, informal effects, growing to three or four feet. It stands shearing well, however, and may be made a very beautiful formal hedge. Also makes a tight but low defensive hedge. The foliage is very fine, in the autumn taking on gorgeous coloring, and the berries are red and attractive. For informal hedge, plant two feet apart; for formal hedge, one foot.

Honey Locust

A small, globe-headed tree which makes one of the best hedges for tall windbreaks or defense against trespassers. It has good foliage and small, pink flowers in May, followed by seed pods a foot or more in length. For windbreaks, may be set six or more feet apart; for impenetrable defense, set very close together—two or three feet—and in two rows, alternating or "staggering" the plants. Allow them to grow until they are one inch in diameter near the ground. Then cut them back almost to the ground. A strong new growth will result, and as this grows up it may be kept trimmed to any height desired.

Norway Spruce

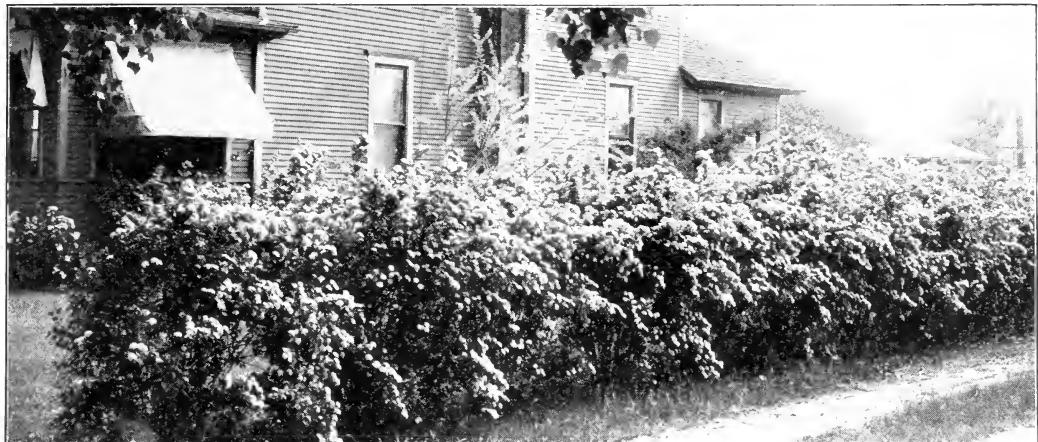
One of the best subjects for an ornamental and evergreen hedge is the Norway Spruce. If left to grow naturally it will attain a height of 50 or 60 feet, but if trimming is started when quite small and trimmed about twice annually, it may be kept at any desired height and will make a close, compact hedge. Set about two feet apart for hedging.

Spirea Van Houttei

Spirea Van Houttei is adapted to many uses, and one for which it is particularly adapted is as a hedge plant. It is a mass of white when in bloom, and the green foliage is beautiful all summer. The hedge should not be sheared closely if good blooms are wanted, but the branches should be allowed to grow and droop as they wish.

Osage Orange

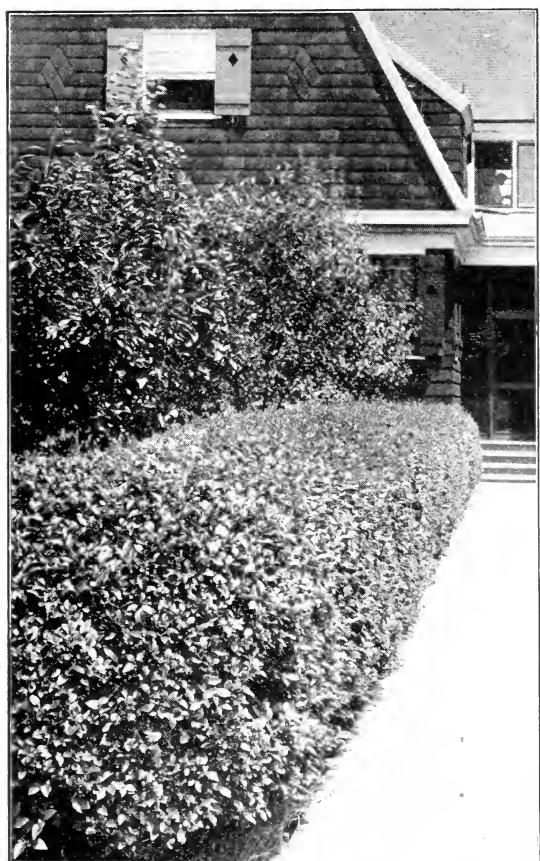
Another excellent plant for windbreaks or defensive hedging. On a large place it may be planted several feet apart, making a very attractive tall hedge. It will grow to a height of fifteen to twenty feet, but may be trimmed to any height. It is thorny and bears inedible fruits that resemble oranges. It is a heavy feeder and requires rich soil. May be planted six feet or more apart for windbreaks or ornamental hedge. For a defensive hedge, plant closer and use the same directions as given for Honey Locust.



Spirea Van Houtte is a much more beautiful hedge fence than wood or wire.

Privet

The Privets are among the most useful of shrubs for hedge purposes, because of their hardiness, beauty of foliage, and close habit of growth. The three varieties listed here are selected as the best for this use.



The Privets make attractive, serviceable hedges, and the cost is surprisingly reasonable.

PRIVET, Amoor River (Amur River). Will grow to 10 ft. in height, but may be pruned to any height and sheared to desired form. Branches are upright; foliage oval or oblong. Can be made very dense by pruning. Resembles California Privet in growth. Very hardy and almost evergreen, holding its green leaves almost all winter.

P., California. The most popular Privet for hedges. It is upright and stiff in habit. Foliage oval and dark green. It is almost an evergreen. Not so hardy as the others in the extreme northern states. Untrimmed, will attain a growth of six to ten feet. Is most attractive when trimmed to a lower height. May be planted in single rows, one to two feet apart, and trimmed to any shape wanted. The most beautiful Privet hedges are planted in two rows, the rows eight to twelve inches apart, the plants twelve to eighteen inches apart and "staggered." Should be trimmed in the spring before the buds swell; again in July, and later again if there has been a strong growth. Does well in smoke and dust, and in shady places.

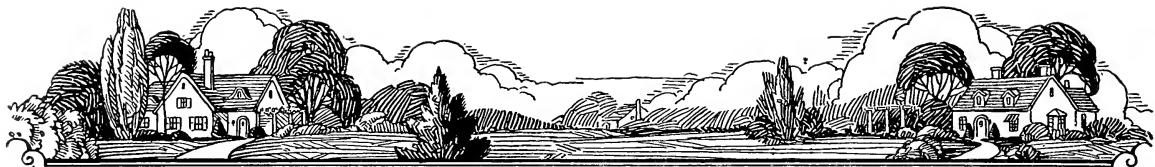
The hedge definitely sets apart the home grounds from their surroundings and gives that privacy which makes the home really yours. Then, too, a hedge is permanent, for after it is planted only an occasional pruning or shearing is needed, and it grows more beautiful each year. The hedge adds actual money value to your property.

Flowering Hedges

We know of nothing that attracts more attention than a beautiful flowering hedge. More of them should be used.

The Hydrangeas, Spirea Van Houtte, Spirea Froebelii, Spirea Anthony Waterer, Syringas, Altheas, Lilacs, all make beautiful flowering-shrub hedges. In Roses the Climbers and Ramblers planted close together make beautiful low flowering hedges, blooming all summer. They are particularly fine for edging flower beds. In Europe, Baby Ramblers are used a great deal for edging the same as we use geraniums in this country.

You will never regret planting a beautiful flowering hedge.



THE LOVELY GARDEN ROSES

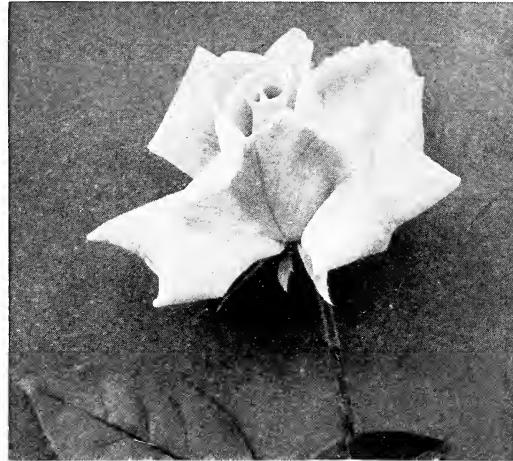
Roses are best in a rich soil. They require a lot of sunshine and plenty of moisture and rich food in the way of well-rotted stable manure. This should be spread around the plants in late autumn, banked against the bushes for winter protection and then spaded into the ground in the spring.

Our Roses are outdoor-grown or field-grown—hardy, thrifty and vigorous. Do not confuse our hardy field-grown Roses with the much lighter grade hothouse, pot-grown Roses, grown under glass and offered at low prices. Our field-grown, hardy Roses have nearly all bloomed in the nursery before being dug for shipment. We produce the best quality Rose bushes; Roses that can be depended on to grow and bloom profusely.

On planting, all small, weak branches should be cut away, leaving only the strongest and these cut back to from four to six inches. That applies to bush Roses. Climbers require only removal of weak or broken shoots.

Roses should always be planted a little deeper than they stood in the nursery row. When planting, sift the dirt in thoroughly around the roots, and when the roots are covered press the earth down firmly.

How to Keep Roses Healthy. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous, and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with plant lice, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part



Killarney Pink—beautiful in bud.

of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux Mixture is one of the best preventives of mildew and black spot, which are fungous diseases, usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.

Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

Monthly Flowering Roses

(H.T. means Hybrid Tea. T. means Tea Rose).

BETTY. (H.T.). A fragrant Rose with long buds and coppery rose blooms of informal shape, overspread with golden yellow. Plant vigorous, continuous bloomer and particularly good in autumn.

BETTY UPRICHARD. (H.T.). The outside of the petals is a blend of deep-toned carmine with coppery orange while the inside is mostly a delicate salmon-pink. A delightfully contrastive type.

BRIARCLIFF. (H.T.). Fragrant, high-centered double blooms of brilliant rose-pink. The buds are large and pointed, and the flowers are very long lasting.

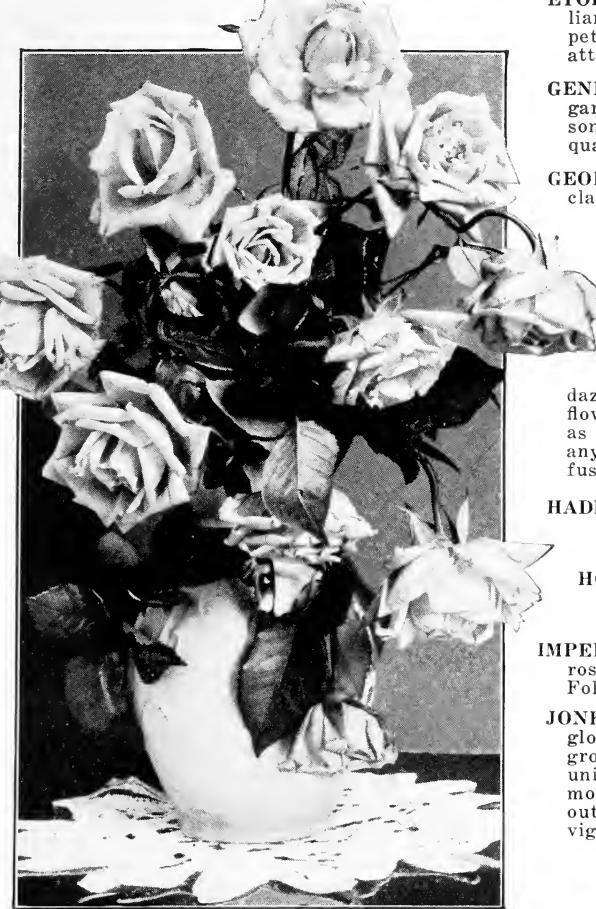
BRITISH QUEEN. (H. T.). An extremely beautiful Rose. Buds are slightly creamy white.

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. (H. T.). This we consider to be one of the best red garden roses; an exceptionally good grower, and disease-resistant. Flowers large, full double, flaming scarlet, flushed velvety crimson.

COLUMBIA. (H.T.). An American Rose equally popular and successful under glass and in the garden—something that can be said of very few varieties. Buds and blooms are large, full, well shaped and of a brilliant rosy pink color that deepens as the flowers age. The blooms of Columbia outlast nearly all others. Makes a strong growth, blooms profusely and constantly.



Plant Roses by the dozens. A mass planting is very effective.



Etoile de France—dependable, continuous bloomer, very fragrant, long pointed buds.

HYBRID TEA AND TEA ROSES—Continued.

CRUSADER. (H.T.). A very attractive variety with exceedingly large full double bloom. Crimson-red.

DAME EDITH HELEN. (H.T.). A vigorous variety of great beauty. Has won many medals at rose shows. Pink.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. (H.T.). Large, well-formed buds opening to semi-double flowers, intense saffron-yellow, stained with deep crimson and changing to deep coppery saffron-yellow as the blooms become fully open. Large petals, great substance, delightful fragrance and the utmost freedom of growth and bloom.

EDWARD MAWLEY. (H.T.). Buds almost black; flowers large dark crimson, borne on strong stems. Needs winter protection more than some varieties but is worth it.

E. G. HILL. (H.T.). A new variety of great merit. Vigorous grower; free bloomer, large and very beautiful flowers. Dazzling scarlet.

ELDORADO. (H.T.). A variety having very beautiful copper-colored flowers; difficult to describe.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. (a-toil). (H.T.). A decidedly dependable Rose with long, pointed buds. Flowers very fragrant, large, cupped, velvety crimson with vivid cerise center. Vigorous and bushy habit. Continuous bloomer. Very few thorns.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. (H.T.). Very fragrant, brilliant red blooms of magnificent size and with enormous petals. Blooms perfect when half open, showing the attractive centers when fully open. Free blooming.

GENERAL MACARTHUR. (H.T.). A very sweet scented garden Rose of unusual merit. Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet buds open into full blooms of good keeping qualities. Vigorous. Free bloomer.

GEORGE DICKSON. (H.T.). This variety is often classed as a Hybrid Perpetual but we consider it as a Hybrid Tea. Very dark red, large flowers.

GOLDEN OPHELIA. (H.T.). A robust plant; healthy and free blooming. A yellow form of the beautiful well known Ophelia.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. (H.T.). If brilliant color and quantity of bloom are valued, then this will be considered the best red Rose. The flowers open somewhat loosely, but the color is dazzling in its intensity; almost a scarlet, and the flowers are borne in such profusion and so constantly as to make the bush the most conspicuous figure in any garden. Hardy and strong, constantly and profusely in bloom, the reddest of Roses.

HADLEY. (H.T.). Large beautiful well-formed flowers; good foliage, vigorous grower, and continuous bloomer. One of the best dark red Hybrid Teas.

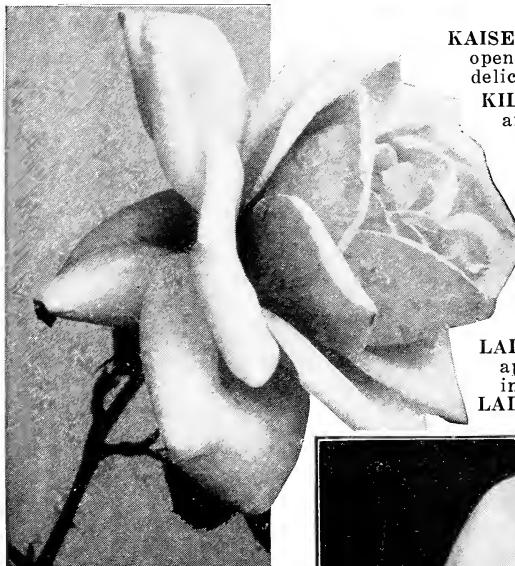
HOOSIER BEAUTY. (H.T.). Vigorous growing with large attractive flowers throughout the season. Crimson.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. (H.T.). One of the best new rosy pink varieties. Strong grower and free-flowering. Foliage very good. Has won many medals.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. (H. T.). Sometimes called a glorified La France. The bush makes a very strong growth and throws blooms of great size and substance, uniquely marked by petals of light, silvery pink, almost white within, and very deep pink, almost red outside. Blooms constantly and is one of the most vigorous growers in this group.



Gruss an Teplitz—a very strong grower and profuse bloomer.



Mme. Caroline Testout—beautiful blooms remain abundant all summer.

LOS ANGELES. (H.T.). A rose that created a veritable sensation when introduced, taking highest awards here and abroad. An American production and worthy of a place in every garden. The color is the prized red and yellow combination; the petals are bright pink, tinged with coral and shading to rich yellow at the base. The form of the flower is perfect and it does not open too promptly. The growth is exceptionally strong for this color, throwing numerous sturdy, stiff branches with blooms of wondrous beauty.

LYON. (H.T.). An older variety of unusual color. Shrimp-pink.

MME. JULES BOUCHE. (H.T.). One of the finest garden roses in the white section; of splendid form and a very strong grower. We cannot too highly recommend this fine Rose to any grower looking for a good white variety.

MADAME BUTTERFLY. (H.T.). A sport of Ophelia, stronger in growth, but larger blooms. The combination of shrimp-pink, yellow and gold is most attractive. When half open the blooms are perfect.

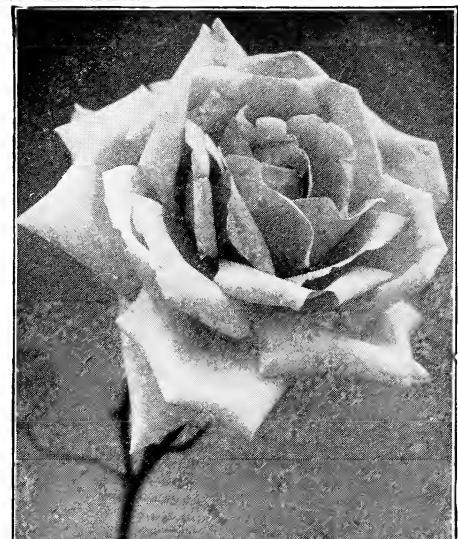
MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. (H.T.). Beautiful bloom will remain abundant all summer on this strong, vigorous plant. The large, round flowers are bright, satiny rose, with perfect center and edges of petals bordered with soft carmine-pink.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT. (H.T.). Also called the Daily Mail Rose. Especially fine in bud and when half open; color fine coral-red, shaded toward the base of the petals with yellow. Blooms very freely through the summer.

MARGARET McGREDY. (H.T.). Large, beautifully shaped, full double flowers, entirely distinct from the others in its rich coloring, which is a brilliant shade of Turkish or Oriental red, passing as the flowers age to a carmine-rose.



Mme. Butterfly—a perfect color combination.



Los Angeles—bright pink, coral, salmon and yellow blended in a most beautiful rose.



HYBRID TEA AND TEA ROSES—Continued.

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR. (H.T.). Orange-salmon, very double and beautiful.

MRS. AARON WARD. (H.T.). Has beautifully formed buds of yellow; tinged with pink as the flowers open. Blooms in great abundance and very constantly until frost and very fragrant. While the bush remains comparatively small, yet it produces more blooms than any other yellow Rose of its class.

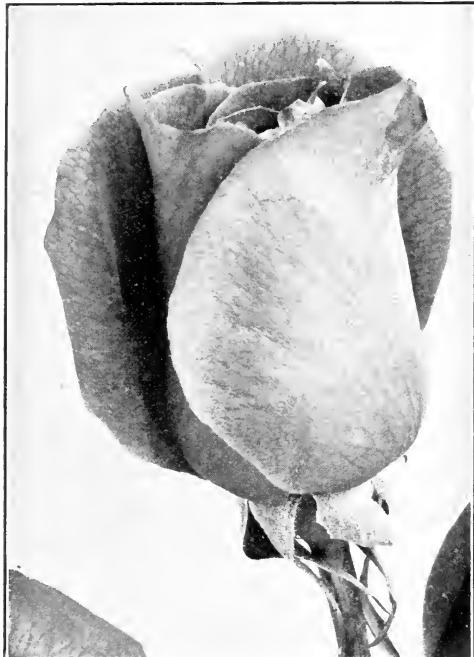
MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE. (H.T.). A beautiful Rose named after the good wife of our former president. Is a sport of that wonderful Rose, Ophelia. Its color is a bright yellow changing to deep orange as the flower develops.

MRS. HENRY MORSE. (H.T.). An almost perfect Rose of beautiful pink shades.

M. S. CRAWFORD. (H.T.). A small bush that will produce a surprising amount of bloom. White.

MY MARYLAND. (H.T.). This is a splendid Rose for the garden. Pink.

OPHELIA. (H.T.). Salmon-flesh coloring, shading to yellow. Especially fine in bud and when half open. One of the favorite hothouse Roses, yet highly successful as a garden Rose, making a good growth and blooming constantly. The bloom keeps a long time after cutting. Makes a splendid display in beds. Large, dark green foliage, plant of vigorous, upright habit.



The New Talisman—most vivid coloring.

ROSE MARIE. (H.T.). A new variety that is becoming very popular. Clear rose-pink.

SENSATION. (H.T.). A very double, deep rose of enormous size, scarlet-crimson in color and very sweetly scented. The plant is of strong and vigorous growth.

SOLEIL D'OR. (H.T.). Not a true Hybrid Tea but though old, it is one of the prettiest. Orange-yellow.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. (H.T.). A vigorous grower, of erect, branching habit and luxuriant brilliant green foliage. The buds are long and pointed and of exquisite shape, carried on long stiff stems. The flowers are large and full, of striking sunflower-yellow and beautifully formed.

SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET. (H.T.). Very large flowers of exquisite shade. Very popular. Orange-pink.



Radiance in both the pink and red varieties is hardy and very prolific with handsome flowers.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER.

(H.T.). A beautiful new introduction with a dazzling color effect. The buds are of superb shape, deep copper-red in color. They open with a lovely blending of scarlet, vivid rose-pink, flame color and orange-yellow. The blooms are large and fragrant.

RADIANCE. (H.T.). We recommend Radiance as the best everblooming Rose. As hardy as the hardiest Hybrid Teas, of good, strong, bushy growth, with fine, double blooms of clear, bright pink, produced abundantly and from June until frost, Radiance is deservedly the most popular Rose of its class in northern gardens.

RED RADIANCE. (H.T.). Similar in all respects to the original Radiance, of which it is a fixed sport, differing only in color, this being a fine, rich red which does not fade nor dull with age. A variety that we recommend for its unusual hardiness as a Hybrid Tea, for its constant abundant blooming habit, for its good, healthy growth, its rich color and delicate fragrance. One of the best garden Roses.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. (H.T.). A most beautifully shaped, long bud and a full, double flower of a rich orange-gold, shading to a saffron-yellow; growth vigorous and very free-flowering. The most beautiful Rose of its color yet introduced.

RICHMOND. (H.T.). A rival of the American Beauty, and more dazzling in appearance. A beautiful deep crimson Rose and perfectly hardy.

SUNBURST. (H.T.). Fine yellow, deepening towards orange at base of petals. The long, pointed buds are very attractive. A vigorous grower, blooming constantly.

TALISMAN. (H.T.). Strikingly beautiful, this extraordinary new Rose is a remarkable blending of old rose, deep pink, apricot, gold, and rich yellow. As the bloom ages the colors become brighter. The most vivid colors yet produced in roses and constantly in bloom.

VENUS. (H.T.). One of the best new kinds. Flowers are pink shading off to flesh color.

WILHELM KORDES. (H.T.). Another new one of great beauty. Several shades of coppery salmon.

WM. R. SMITH. (H.T.). Very double flowers constantly in bloom. Excellent. Pale pink.

WILLOWMORE. (H.T.). The long, pointed, coral-red buds will develop into very large, pointed double flowers of a rich shrimp-pink, deep yellow in center. Especially attractive in bud. Bushy habit.



Hybrid Perpetual Roses

CLIO. (H.P.). Large, globular, flesh color with rosy pink shading. Very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

EUGENE FURST. (H.P.). This is the darkest red Hybrid Perpetual Rose we grow. A dandy.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (drus-key). (H.P.). Known also as "Snow Queen" and "White American Beauty." The finest white Rose and one of the finest of all Roses, perfect in every detail. Of exquisite shape, with pointed buds in closely set rich and abundant dark foliage opening rather loosely, the outer petals often tinged with just a suggestion of pink. Classed as a Hybrid Perpetual and perfectly hardy, it is a true monthly blooming variety, flowering constantly and profusely right up until hard frost.

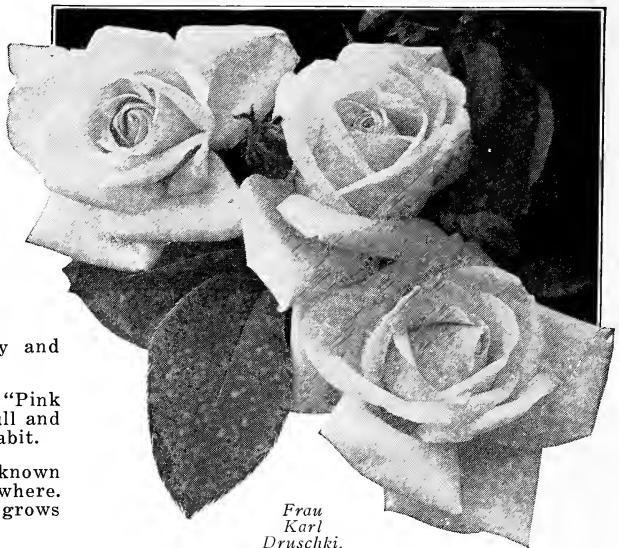
GEORGE AHRENDS. (H.P.). Also known as "Pink Druschki." In color, a fine rose-pink; blooms full and double; of strong growth and free blooming habit.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. (H.P.). The well known favorite old "Jack Rose," known and loved everywhere. Showy, brilliant red; blooms freely, is hardy and grows well anywhere.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. (H.P.). Not a Hybrid Perpetual, but so classed on account of its hardiness. Fine, rich yellow, small and very double. Blooms in great profusion but in the spring only. One of the few absolutely hardy yellow Roses. Small, semi-double, golden yellow flowers, borne in such profusion that the plants are a mass of color.

HIS MAJESTY. (H.P.). A new variety of great merit. Very vigorous; profuse bloomer. Dark red flowers.

J. B. CLARK. (H.P.). A very strong grower with large, dark red, double blossoms, shading to maroon. A very profuse early bloomer.



*Frau
Karl
Druschki.*

MAGNA CHARTA. (H.P.). An old favorite. One of the very best in this class. Color a deep rose-pink; blooms very large, full, cupped and borne on extra long, straight stems; branches freely from the ground; healthy and in every way desirable.

MARGARET DICKSON. (H.P.). One of the most highly prized of the Hybrid Perpetuals. A fragrant, white, waxy bloom with rose-flesh colored center. Plant is very vigorous.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. (H.P.). Large and well-formed flowers of a dark, cherry-red color, borne on good, stiff stems.

MRS. JOHN LAING. (H.P.). Especially desirable on account of its long blooming season, continuing at periods, from June until autumn. The blooms are a soft pink, of large size and delightfully fragrant.

PAUL NEYRON. (H.P.). Has the largest individual blooms of any Rose. They are well shaped, too; double, fragrant and of a fine, clear pink color.

PERSIAN YELLOW. (H.P.). This is another absolutely hardy yellow Rose, but to balance that advantage, it blooms but once in the season. In June, the bush is literally covered with small, double, bright yellow Roses that make it a brilliant sight in any garden. Desirable for hedging or for massing in shrubbery. Is hardy but is not a true Hybrid Perpetual.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. (H.P.). One of the darkest red Roses; dark, but not somber, being brightened with a tinge of almost scarlet brilliance. The buds are finely formed and the open flowers are sufficiently double to make this one of the most attractive of the red Roses. Sometimes referred to as the "Black Rose," or called "Black Beauty."

SNOW QUEEN. (H.P.). Same as Frau Karl Druschki.

ULRICH BRUNNER. (H.P.). An excellent Rose of great beauty. The buds are finely formed and the blooms, when open, are full and of bright cherry red and unusually large. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals and essential in any collection.



Paul Neyron.



Dorothy Perkins—a great favorite among climbers.



Climbing and Rambler Roses

What is more beautiful than a bower of lovely climbing roses? Each year they gain new friends by the thousands and continue to hold the old ones, and justly so, for their domineering beauty finds no peer and no adequate substitute in the realm of climbing plants. The multitude of brilliant colorings, the pleasing varieties of flower form, and the distinctive fragrance of the many types of climbing and rambler roses leave no regrets in the mind of the thoughtful gardener who has seen fit to include these charming plants in his garden plan.

Their universal popularity is growing every year, as the diligent studies of rosarians and masters of the art of landscape architecture reveal more and more the charming possibilities they offer in combining beauty and utility in the garden. Among those possibilities, they have found that roses may be trained as pillars, specimen plants, fences, hedges, shrubbery groups, to cover walls and sloping banks, and, in addition, a fine covering for garden arches, trellises, and pergolas. Their excellent, attractive foliage covers well, and, at blooming time, they become the most colorful of all garden plants.

As many of the new varieties of roses are discovered and developed, the enthusiastic originators of the newer garden beauties are too often swayed by sentiment in naming the plants. The result is that often the name expresses few of the characteristic features of the plant itself and is extremely confusing to the buyer. That our customers may more easily select the type they have in mind, a carefully selected list has been prepared with descriptions, each variety being classified by symbol as being the rambler type (R.) or the Pillar type (P.). The true climbers are all indicated by the symbol (R.C.), meaning real climber. The pillar type rose differs from the ordinary climber in habit of growth. It generally grows tall (from 6 feet to 10 feet high), but is not of a spreading habit, being at its best when trained on and supported by a post to keep it upright.

Such varieties as the Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins, which bear their flowers in clusters, are indicated by (Clus.). The larger flowered varieties, many of which bear their flowers singly on long stems, and others two or three flowers on a stem, are indicated by (Lg. Flg.). The fragrant varieties are starred, and the very fragrant types are double starred.

The proper pruning of the three types of roses to produce the best results depends on the nature of growth of the plant itself. The rambler type (marked R.) is soft wooded and the life of usefulness of the individual branches is short. To compensate for this, the plant puts forth each year an entirely new growth to take the place of the old. After the rambler has stopped blooming, it should be unfastened from its support and the old canes removed at the base. Train the new runners, which have by this time developed, to take the place of the old on the support or trellis.

The Real Climbers (marked R.C.), and the Pillar roses (marked P.), typified by the large bloom, broad foliage, and heavy canes, should be treated differently, because the woody growth is more permanent. The pruning consists merely in holding the plant within bounds and, if some must be thinned because of lack of space and to keep it from becoming messy, it is preferable to remove some of the new shoots, as older wood is of better blooming quality. Other than that, they need only have the dead wood removed.

Very often the severe pruning required when the roses are transplanted prevents climbers from blooming the first year, but the healthy growth and fulsome bloom of succeeding seasons are worth this sacrifice, which enables the root system of the plant and the woody growth to become well established the first season.

Climbing and rambler roses should be protected from winter injury where severe climatic conditions prevail. Mound the soil up well about the base of the plants and cover the branches with burlap, or wrap them in straw or hay. If winters are unusually cold, the careful gardener will remove the plant from its supports and bury the entire upper branches under several inches of straw or leaves, or cover the entire bush with several inches of dirt.

Plant all roses of this type 4 to 5 feet apart.

R.C.—Real Climber.

R.—Rambler type.

P.—Pillar type.

Clus.—Cluster Flowered.

Lg. Flg.—Large Flowering.

*—Fragrant.

**—Very fragrant.

AMERICAN PILLAR (R.C.; Lg. Flg.*). Beautiful beyond words. Large single flowers, blooming late. It is misnamed as it is a vigorous Climber. Get acquainted with this splendid variety. Pink with white eye.

BALTIMORE BELLE (R.C.; Clus.). Hardy, almost white, pale flesh shading. Very double flowers in clusters. An old-time favorite.

CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER (R.C.; Lg. Flg.). Unquestionably the most important acquisition in Climbing Roses since the introduction of Dr. W. Van Fleet and Scarlet Climber. It is a cross between Paul's Scarlet Climber and American Pillar. Perfectly hardy with large glossy dark green foliage; produces its large flowers similar to Paul's Scarlet but in a rich lively pink. Has won many prizes.



CLIMBING ROSES—Continued.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (R.C.; Lg. Flg.**). This is a leader in Climbing Roses. Strong, vigorous grower with large flowers of reddish pink, freely produced and nationally popular.

CRIMSON RAMBLER (R.; Clus.). Hardy; famous everywhere; most effective when grown on pillars or trellises. Foliage large and glossy; vigorous grower; panicles of bloom large and perfect for weeks.

DOROTHY PERKINS (R.; Clus.). Pink. Beautiful pink clusters of small roses coming very late when most climbing roses are out of bloom. A great favorite.

DOROTHY PERKINS (R.; Clus.). White. Like Pink Dorothy except for color. Very good.



Climbing American Beauty in full bloom on the garden arch.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (R.C.; Lg. Flg.*). Considered to be an almost perfect climber. Vigorous grower, beautiful foliage and large flowers equal in form and size to the finest Hybrid Teas. Flesh pink.

EMILY GRAY (R.C.; Lg. Flg.). The best yellow climbing Rose ever introduced. Color clear golden yellow. All flowers are double, with long buds and attractive, dark green foliage. Very free flowering; splendid growing habits.

EXCELSA (R.; Clus.). Same as Red Dorothy Perkins. Often referred to as the Improved Crimson Rambler.

GARDENIA (R.C.; Lg. Flg.). The tight, very numerous little yellow buds are beautiful in early summer; the flowers fading to white.

MME. GREGOIRE STAECHELIN or SPANISH BEAUTY (R.C.; Lg. Flg.**). This new variety is destined to be one of the greatest climbers ever introduced. The delicate, fragrant pink flowers are of astounding size and are borne on long stems. A magnificent Rose.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (P.; Lg. Flg.). Vivid scarlet. The flowers are medium in size, being semi-double, and carry 3 to 6 flowers on each spray. It is a most beautiful Rose and has received several gold medals.

PINK RAMBLER (R.; Clus.). Hardy; famous everywhere. Most effective when grown on pillars or trellises. Foliage large and glossy; panicles of pink bloom large and perfect for weeks.

PRIMROSE (R.C.; Lg. Flg.*). Another very promising new variety. Marvelous foliage and a beautiful color. Flowers are large; plant extremely vigorous. Apricot-yellow.

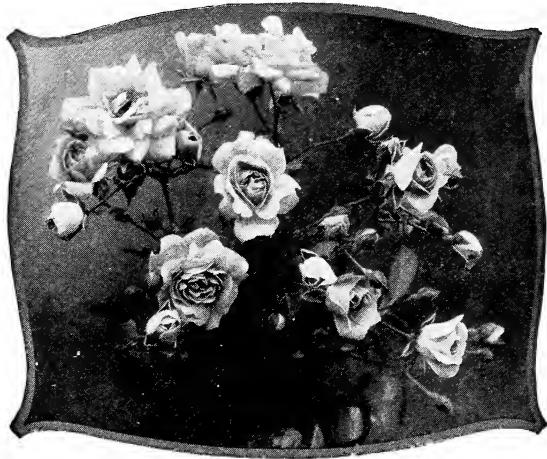
QUEEN OF PRAIRIE (R.C.; Clus.). Hardy, rosy pink, large and compact flowers. Blooms in clusters. Few climbers surpass it in good qualities.

ROSERIE (R.C.; Clus.*). A beautiful Rose. It is also called Red Tausendschön and it is almost identical with that variety except that the flowers are much deeper pink.

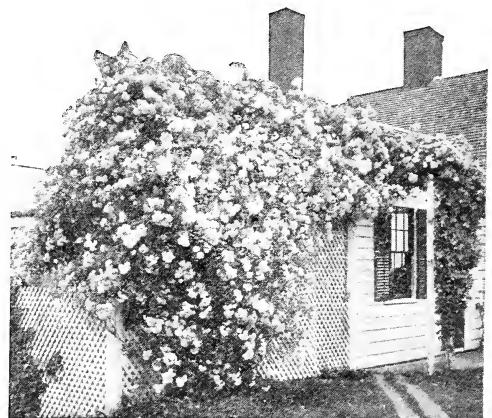
SEVEN SISTERS (R.C.; Clus.). Medium size flowers of blush pink. An old favorite.

SILVER MOON (R.C.; Lg. Flg.*). The attractive semi-double flowers are 4½ inches in diameter and over; pure white with a bunch of yellow stamens in the center and beautifully cupped, having a somewhat Clematis-like appearance.

STAR OF PERSIA (P.; Lg. Flg.). A pure unfading yellow. Large flowers that come early. Plant is very vigorous and hardy, which is exceptional for yellow climbers.



The grace, delicacy and vigor of the Dr. W. Van Fleet.



The Ramblers are very popular for vigor and hardiness and their thousands of blooms.



CLIMBING ROSES—Continued.

TAUSENDSCHEON (R.C.; Clus.*). An early free-flowering variety of unusual color. The flowers vary from pink to white. Hard to beat this Rose which is also called Thousand Beauties, the English translation of its German name.

WHITE RAMBLER (R.; Clus.). Bears large clusters of pure white double flowers. Good strong grower.

Chase Roses

All Chase Roses are field-grown, hardy two-year plants, unusually well rooted. They should not be confused with the cheap roses offered by stores and mail order houses who emphasize only the low cost of their products. Any experienced rose grower will tell you that hardy field-grown roses such as ours are by far the best buy even if they should cost ten times as much as the inferior plants.

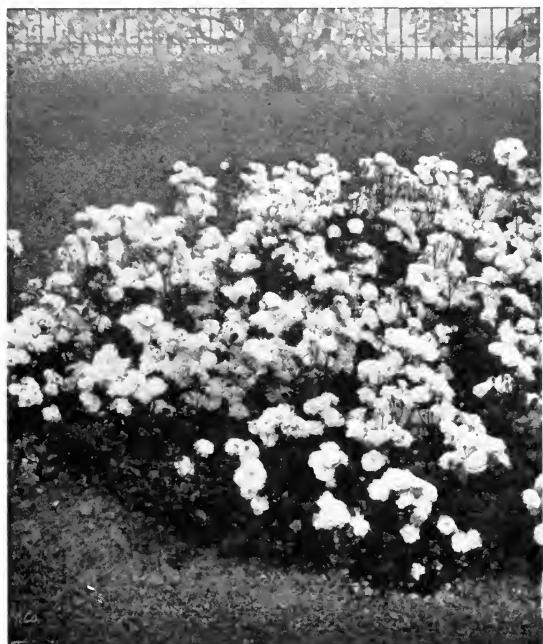
Most of our rose varieties are budded roses which are generally conceded to be the best roses obtainable. A few are grown on their own roots where that system seems to give best results as it does with a few varieties. Our roses are budded on the very best rose stocks available. This is done to get the best possible root systems—roots that will stand up under the most adverse conditions. The real value of rose bushes is in their roots and our roses certainly have good roots.

Chase roses in nearly all cases have bloomed in the nursery rows the summer before we ship them. This proves their vigor and their true ness to variety.

Roses can be safely planted in the fall as well as in the spring. Late fall is an ideal time if they are planted carefully and given proper winter protection in severe climates.



Paul's Scarlet Climber.



A planting of Baby Rambler Roses.

Baby Rambler Roses

Dwarf Polyantha Class—Polyantha meaning "many blooms or many flowers." These are all small, compact, bushy, decidedly dwarf varieties that grow about two feet high. All bloom in large clusters of small, double flowers. They are all everblooming Roses and make wonderfully attractive small hedges or edging borders for the Rose garden.

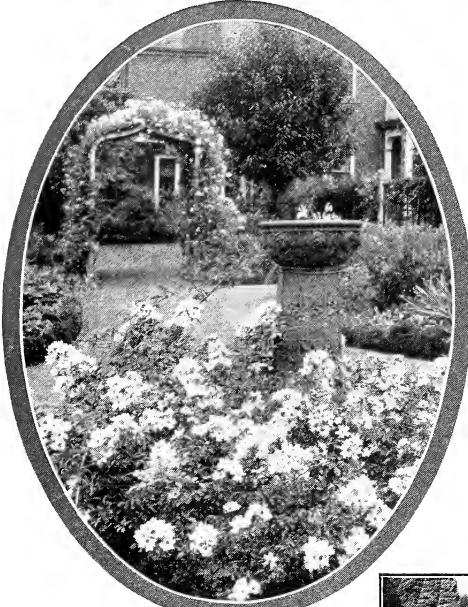
BABY RAMBLER. The original and the best known in this class. The plant grows to about two feet, forming immense clusters of small, double crimson blooms; often as many as twenty to thirty individual flowers to the cluster. They last well and are very showy through the summer. Also supplied in pink.

BABY RAMBLER WHITE. Creamy white, double blooms in large clusters.

GOLDEN SALMON. A brilliant luminous scarlet-orange flower makes this one of the most striking roses of this group. A new color. Profuse bloomer. Strong thrifty grower with mildew proof foliage.

Showy Baby Ramblers

In the old countries of Europe where gardening is taken much more seriously than here, Baby Ramblers are used frequently for bedding and edging plants as we use Geraniums. They bloom all summer and once planted are permanent, whereas annuals have to be replaced each year.



Tausendschön—grown unsupported in bed around the sun dial.

RUGOSA RUBRA. Red Rugosa. Similar in all respects to the White Rugosa except in having large, single, bright crimson blooms followed by equally attractive berries.

RUSKIN. A very new, deep red variety; flowers on long stems. Lots of bloom in June and again in September and October.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER. (A Rugosa Hybrid). The flowers are of great size, perfectly double, clear rosy pink in color. The plant makes a great growth, not rough like true Rugosa wood, nor is the foliage the same. Here is a Rose that combines size, color and quality of a Tea and everblooming habit, with extreme hardiness. Especially recommended for every climate.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. The best double white Rugosa. Strong Rugosa growth and typical leathery, dark green leaves and large, double, pure white blooms during the entire summer.

Moss Roses

These old favorites, now more often found in ancient gardens, still find appreciation for the memories they bring. In new homes we like to put reminders of the old home. There is something about Moss Roses that makes them different in their associations from any other Roses. It's a sentiment. Moss Roses are all entirely hardy and succeed anywhere.

CRESTED MOSS. Pale rose in color; full blooms with heavy and beautiful moss. One of the loveliest. Very fragrant.

PERPETUAL RED. Fine, rosy red, large and full; fragrant; nicely mossed.

PERPETUAL PINK. Rosy pink, of good size; fragrant and delicately enclosed by mossy petals.

PERPETUAL WHITE. Of good size, pure white surrounded by typical mossed petals.

Rugosa and Hybrid Rugosa Roses

The Roses in this group are all of great hardiness; they are the hardiest of all Roses. They succeed in Minnesota and Wisconsin and under conditions of the utmost severity.

The Rugosa wood is rough; the foliage is thick and leathery, rich dark green, healthy and persistent. For hedges and grouping, the Rugosas are especially suitable, making large bushes six feet high and over.

The Rugosa Hybrids all have the hardiness of the Rugosa parents but not always the same wood nor leaves, as noted below.

Where great cold is experienced, we recommend these Rugosa Roses; they are the hardiest and survive where no others will.

AGNES. A new, vigorous growing Hybrid Rugosa, originating in Canada. A profuse bloomer in June and July. Very hardy and most beautiful. Double yellow.

AMELIE GRAVEREAUX. Medium double fragrant flowers in small groups all summer, dark purplish red. It is grown extensively in North Dakota and throughout the cold sections.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. A new Rose of great merit. A cross between Rugosa and Baby Rambler. Leaves are fine, lasting through heat and dust and the fine red blooms brighten the garden wonderfully. Ideal for a hedge. Very hardy and everblooming.

HANSA. Typical as to Rugosa wood and leaves, with fine, semi-double blooms; crimson towards purplish with age. The best double red Rugosa. Blooms constantly.

NEW CENTURY. Large double flesh-pink flowers in clusters on long stems.

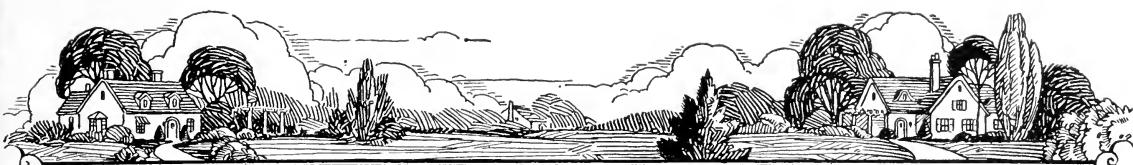
RUGOSA ALBA (ru-go'-sa). White Rugosa, with the typical rough wood and thick, abundant, dark leaves; single, white flowers that are followed by conspicuous seed pods of great size and brilliant color, creating a showy effect in the late summer and autumn.



F. J. Grootendorst.



Extreme hardiness, color, size and Tea form are combined in Conrad Meyer (Rugosa Hybrid).



OUR FRIENDS, The SHADE TREES

Trees for Unusual Conditions and Special Purposes

FLOWERING TREES

Catalpa speciosa. Western Catalpa.
Cherry, Japan Flowering. *Prunus japonica*.
Crabs, Flowering. *Malus*.
Dogwoods. *Cornus*. In variety.
Fringe, White. *Chionanthus virginica*.
Horse-chestnut, White Flowering.
Judas Tree or Redbud. *Cercis canadensis*.
Lindens or Basswoods.
Maple, Japanese Blood Leaf.
Mountain Ash. In variety.
Peach, Double Flowering. *Prunus persica*.
Plum, Double Flowering. *Prunus triloba*.
Thorns. In variety.
Tulip Tree or Whitewood.

FOR STREET PLANTING

Ash, American.
Elm, American.
Elm, Chinese.
Maples. In variety.
Lindens. In variety.
Plane, Oriental. *Platanus orientalis*.
Tulip Tree or Whitewood.

FOR TALL SCREENS

For this purpose shade trees of almost any variety may be used.

FOR RAPID GROWTH

Ash, American.
Catalpa speciosa. Western Catalpa.
Elm, American.
Elm, Chinese.
Lindens or Basswoods.
Maple, Silverleaf. *Acer dasycarpum*.
Maple, Ash Leaved or Box Elder. *Acer negundo*.
Mulberry, Russian.
Poplar, Carolina.
Poplar, Lombardy.
Willow, Golden. *Salix vitellina*.

FOR BRILLIANT AUTUMN COLOR

Ash, American.
Birch. In variety.
Dogwoods, Red and White Flowering.
Maple, Japan.
Maple, Sugar or Rock.
Tulip Tree or Whitewood.

FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS

Linden, European.
Maple, Ash Leaved or Box Elder. *Acer negundo*.
Maple, Norway. *Acer platanoides*.
Plane, Oriental. *Platanus orientalis*.
Thorn, Paul's Double Flowering.

WEEPING ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR USE AS SPECIMEN PLANTS IN THE LAWN

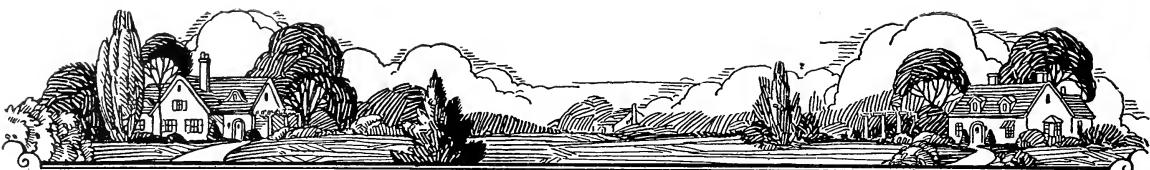
Birch, Cut Leaved Weeping.
Mulberry, Teas' Weeping.
Willow, Babylonica and Wisconsin.

SMALL ORNAMENTAL TREES

Very valuable for use in the shrub border as accent plants. These may also be used as excellent specimen plants in the lawn.
Crabs, Flowering.
Cherries, Flowering. In variety.
Birch.
Dogwood.
Fringe Tree, Purple and White.
Redbud, American. Judas Tree.
Mulberry, Russian and Downing.
Ash, Mountain and Oak Leaved.
Peach, Flowering.
Plum, Double Flowering and Purple Leaved.
Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet.

Trees are the noblest of Nature's handiwork. Many homes are insufficiently protected from the hot sun of summer by the shade of our forest friends.





Ailanthus

(Tree of Heaven). An extremely rapid growing tree of tropical appearance, with pinnate, bright green leaves. Very valuable for planting in smoky cities and in soils where other trees will not thrive.

Ash

AMERICAN. Ultimate height, 40 to 80 feet. A tree of most graceful shape and habit. Fine for street, lawn, grove and park. Spreading in growth. Bark of trunk a clean, light gray, foliage attractive, turning to gold and purple in autumn. Its seed wings, one to two inches long, hang in loose clusters from slender stems. Is long-lived, does not need pruning. Requires good soil and moisture.

ASH, MOUNTAIN. See page 56.

BASSWOOD. See Linden, page 55.

Birch

COMMON WHITE (*Betula populifolia*). A small, slender tree, growing 20 to 30 feet in height. Its bark is chalky white and thin, marked with blackish dots and lines. Has smooth, shiny foliage.

Helpful Suggestions

Most people have difficulty in placing shade trees. Avoid planting trees directly in front of the house, for they will obstruct the view both of the house from the street and of the street from the house. Try to frame the house between the trees. Plant a tree wherever you think it will serve a purpose. Do not scatter the trees, but group them as they would grow naturally, and endeavor to keep the heaviest groupings toward the edge of the grounds so they will appear related to the shrub plantings. Shade trees are the most important items of the planting, and the most difficult to alter if incorrectly placed. If evergreens are used, they should seldom be planted singly, but in groups of three or more. At corners, either of the house or the walks, an evergreen group is especially effective.

CUT LEAVED WEEPING (*Betula alba* var. *pendula laciniata*). See Weeping Trees, page 59.

BOX ELDER. See Maple, Ash Leaved. Page 55.

Catalpa

SPECIOSA (Western Catalpa). Grows to a height of 40 feet. Very hardy and rapid in growth. Has large, fragrant flowers with brown spots in July, very large leaves turning yellow in the fall. An ornamental tree, fine for lawns, or to border driveways and private parkways and avenues. Is valued commercially, its timber being used for poles, posts and railroad ties.

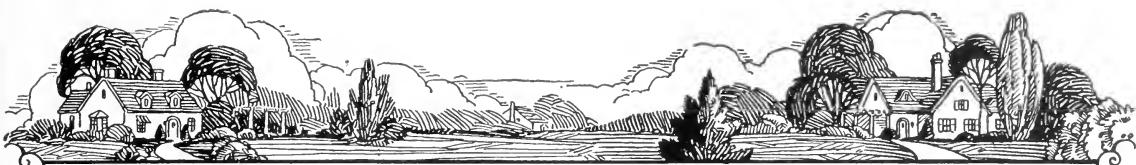
BUNGEI (Umbrella Tree). Grows 6 to 8 feet high. Grafted on stems several feet in height and clear of branches, it forms an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Is perfectly hardy. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof. May be used in pairs, one at either side of an entrance.



The White Birch—Tennyson called it "The Lady of the Woods."



A street planting of American Ash, one of our best trees for this purpose.



Cherry

JAPAN FLOWERING (*Prunus japonica*). All of the beautiful things you have heard about the Japan Flowering Cherry will seem true when this bursts forth in the spring with a mass of gorgeous flowers. One of the best for a lawn specimen. Tree grows to about 30 feet. An upright, spreading tree with gray bark and deep bronze-green leaves. The flowers, a deep pink or old rose in color, are very full and double, often 2 inches across. By some considered the most beautiful of the flowering Cherries.

CORNUS. See Dogwood, page 54.

Flowering Crab - Malus

Everyone loves apple blossoms but many of our lawns are too small to permit of large, spreading apple trees. The Flowering Crabs will supply these beautiful apple blossoms in even greater beauty than the fruit apple trees. The trees generally are of rugged character and of dwarf habit so that they are well adapted to small lawns or for grouping or massing on large grounds. Flowering Crab blossoms are small, open slowly and last a long time. Use Flowering Crabs freely for spring beauty in your landscaping, and by the way, the fruit of the Flowering Crabs is excellent for attracting birds.



Japan Flowering Cherry—a mass of gorgeous flowers.



Bechtel's Crab—one of the finest flowering trees.

ATROSANGUINEA. This is one of the most beautiful varieties, bearing deep red buds opening into bright pink flowers in May.

BECHTEL'S. Bechtel's Flowering Crab is one of the finest of all varieties. The flowers are a beautiful shade of pink, are large, very double and fragrant, resembling little roses. It blooms somewhat later than most varieties.

FLORIBUNDA. A delicately colored, profusely blooming variety with pink flowers and yellow fruit in autumn.

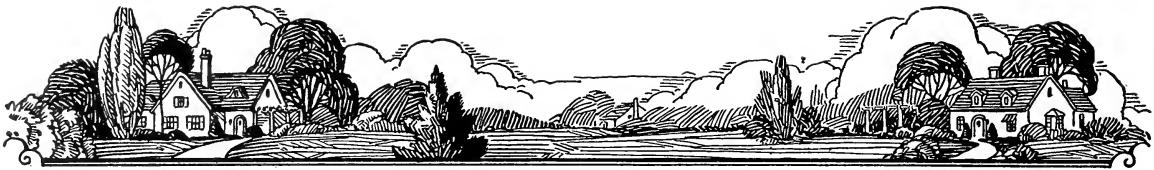
NIEDZWETZKYANA. This is a very interesting variety with purplish foliage which makes a very pleasing contrast when used with other flowering Crabs or any other flowering trees or shrubs. It also bears large edible fruit.

SARGENT. This is a very dwarf variety, reaching an ultimate height of only 5 to 6 ft., and, unlike most of the crabs, it has white flowers instead of some shade of red.

SCHEIDECKER. Flowers small, double and of a beautiful pink color, profusely borne. Yellow fruit in autumn; good for jelly.

SPECTABILIS. Attractive rose-pink flowers followed in autumn with beautiful red fruit. Upright habit.

The Flowering Crabs, with their beautiful flowers and bright colored fruits, are favorites everywhere.



Dogwood

WHITE FLOWERING (*Cornus florida*). Grows to a height of 15 to 25 feet. It has beautiful white flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter in spring—about the middle of May, varying with the locality—before the leaves appear. Foliage dark green, changing to gorgeous reds in autumn. Fruits following the blossoms are a brilliant red in the fall and hang well into winter.

RED FLOWERING (*Cornus florida rubra*). Similar to the White Flowering but more regular in form and averaging not quite so large. Blossoms are rose-pink suffused with bright red appearing before the leaves in May.

BUSH or SHRUB DOGWOODS (*Cornus*). See Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs, page 14.

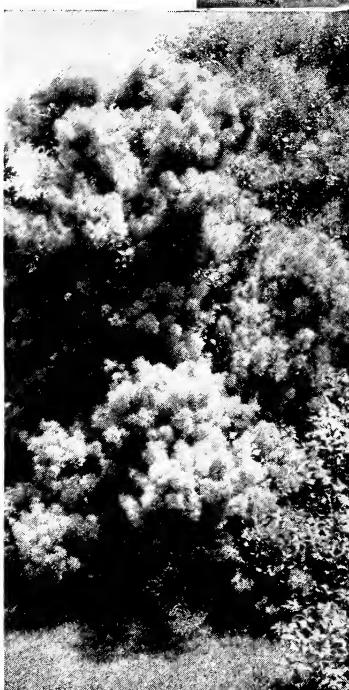
Be sure to find out from the city park department just what their local requirements are regarding certain varieties of shade trees for street planting.



White Dogwood is excellent as a lawn tree or in tall shrubbery.



Tall, graceful, arching branches of American Elms—good anywhere.



Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree.

Elm

AMERICAN ELM. Grows to a height of 60 to 100 feet. It is tall, graceful, wide spreading with outward curving and pendulous branches. The huge trunk divides at slight angles into two or three arching limbs and these again into smaller branches. Requires plenty of water.

CHINESE. A new variety quite similar to the American Elm in appearance but much more rapid in growth, probably growing faster than any other shade tree. It attains great height and possesses a marvelous adaptability to soils and conditions which would be fatal to other varieties. Well suited to arid sections and extreme temperatures.

Fringe

PURPLE (*Rhus cotinus*). Also called Smoke Tree or Smoke Bush. Grows to a height of 8 to 15 feet. It has small, yellow-green flowers in May or early June which are of no consequence, but the fruits which form in middle July are purplish in color and very dense and feathery, covering the tree, giving it a handsome smoky appearance which lasts through late summer and early fall, and gives it its name of Smoke Tree.

WHITE (White flowers). A handsome, tall growing shrub of treelike proportions. Fragrant drooping panicles of white flowers in May and June. Large green leaves turning yellow in fall followed by small blue plumlike fruits.



The Judas Tree is one of the first to bloom.

Horse-Chestnut

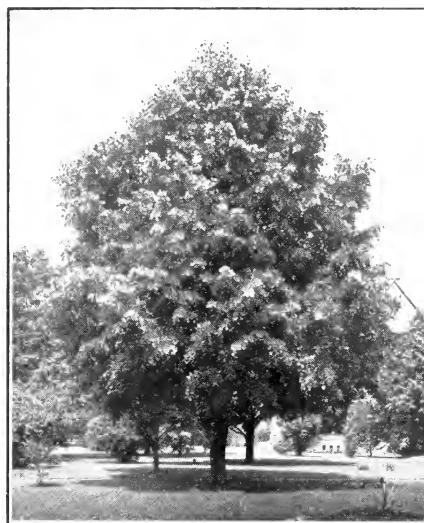
WHITE FLOWERING. A beautiful, symmetrical, pyramidal tree, growing to a height of 30 or 40 feet. Foliage is very beautiful, a rich green, turning to yellow in the fall. In May its handsome white blossoms tinged with red are borne upright in large spiny clusters, followed by the burrs or husks, and in the fall by attractive mahogany colored nuts which are not edible. It is at its best standing alone in the lawn as it requires deep, rich soil, room, and a great deal of moisture. Is a good park tree, if the park is open to air and sun and not crowded.

Judas Tree or Redbud

(*Cercis canadensis*). One of the handsomest of the small trees, growing to 15 feet in height. It is a low-growing, flat-topped tree with widely spreading branches. Along these branches the rosy purple blossoms appear before the leaves. They are small flowers growing so thick the entire top of the tree looks like a pink cloud. It is one of the first to blossom, the flowers coming anywhere from late March to early May, according to location and season. It requires a good moist soil. Will endure shade.

Linden

(Basswood). An ample, graceful, straight-trunked, pyramidal, native tree, growing to a height of from 50 to 80 feet. It is the largest and fastest growing Linden, good for park, street or lawn planting. Foliage thick, broadly oval, dark, glossy green above, silvery green underneath. Has large, showy, fragrant, cream-white or light yellow flowers in July, followed by winged fruit—a great attraction to bees and birds. Forms a round, compact top.



Linden—good for park, street or lawn planting.



Magnolia (Cannot Supply)

The large-flowering Magnolias, which we see in the spring and which everyone wants, are not obtainable at reasonable prices in any size, as they can no longer be imported from abroad where they were formerly obtained. When available at what we consider a fair price, we will offer them.

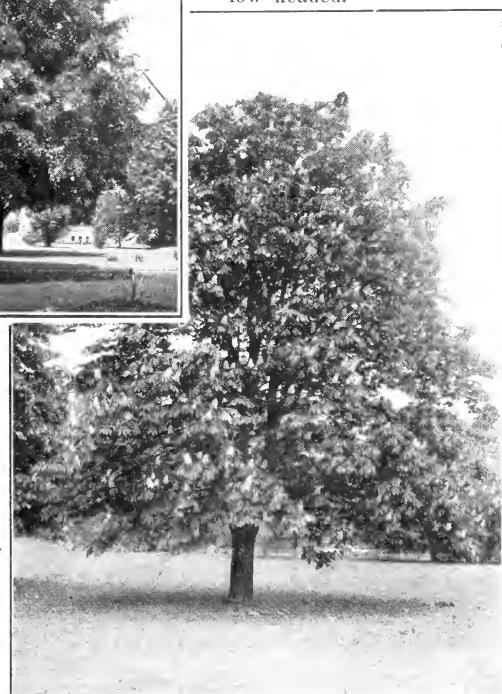
Maple

ASH LEAVED (*Acer negundo*). Also called Box Elder or Manitoba Maple. Grows 40 to 50 feet. Being of very rapid growth and drought resistant, it is a very valuable tree where a quick growth is wanted in poor, dry soil.

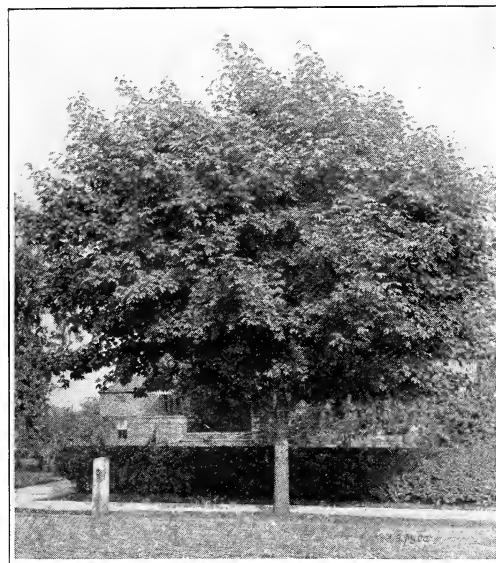
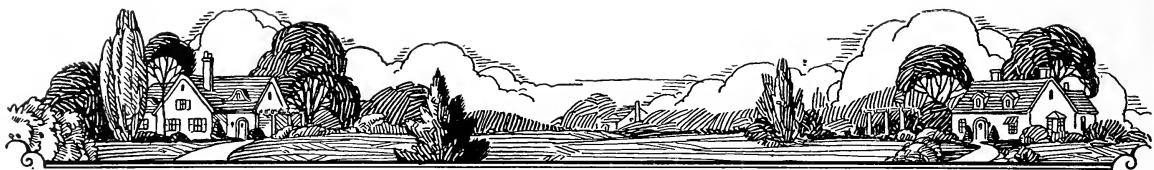
MANITOBA. Same as Maple, Ash-Leaved.

NEGUNDO. Same as Maple, Ash-Leaved.

NORWAY (*Acer platanoides*). Grows 40 to 60 feet in height. A handsome tree with spreading branches, forming a dense, round head. It makes a fairly rapid growth, adapts itself readily to different soils and a diversity of climatic conditions and is an extremely well developed tree at maturity. Its foliage is of the darkest green; its blossoms in early May are yellow-green; making the tree particularly beautiful while in bloom; its seed wings are large, ornamental, broadly flaring; its autumn foliage golden yellow. Is tough and hardy; one of the best of street trees, being rather low headed.



Horse-chestnut—wide-spreading and beautiful.



*The Norway Maple is successful most anywhere.
Deep green, dense foliage.*

SCHWEDLER'S or PURPLE NORWAY (*Acer platanoides Schwedleri*). Grows to a height of 30 to 50 feet. A very attractive tree with well rounded head. The leaves are very large. They are purple and bright red when young, changing to bronze-green, and then to green. In autumn they are red and brown.

SILVERLEAF (*Acer dasycarpum*). Also called Silver Maple, Soft Maple and White Maple. Is described as growing to 50 feet, but in moist, rich, loamy soil will grow much taller. Its silver gray bark is attractive summer and winter; its leaves are deeply cut, a soft, light green above, and with a bright silvery sheen beneath, taking on golden tones in autumn. While not listed as a flowering tree, it is a very showy and beautiful tree with its myriad small, reddish green blossoms in crowded clusters in March and April before the leaves appear, and later has an added charm when in June and July the fancy bright, wide-spreading seed wings appear, two to three inches in length. It adapts itself to any soil, but prefers the moist loam and is one of the best trees to plant in wet places. Is good as a street tree.

SUGAR (*Acer saccharum*). Also called Hard or Rock Maple. Grows 50 to 80 feet. A tall, erect tree. The sap furnishes us our pure maple sugar and pure maple syrup. It is a very fine lawn tree; one of the best for park and street purposes. It is ideal for the open spaces and when used on streets should be spaced fifty feet apart. Adapts itself to any soil, but is a good tree to plant in a stiff, clay soil.

WIER'S CUT LEAF (*Acer saccharum* var. *Wieri*). Grows to 50 feet in height. A variety of the silver-leaved. The foliage is a soft green above, with a silvery sheen beneath, and deeply cut, making a most attractive sight as the graceful branches are swayed by every breeze. It turns to golden tones in autumn. It stands severe pruning and may be used as a street tree by keeping it trimmed up. It may be used very successfully, however, on avenues and along private drives, untrimmed.

Moss Locust

This flowering variety is unique and very attractive. The variety Moss Locust is grafted at the top of a stem of Black Locust at a height of about four feet, making a tree form Moss Locust with its very beautiful pink flowers coming in June.

Mountain Ash

EUROPEAN (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Grows 20 to 30 feet high; has a dense, regular head; light green, rough foliage. Has white blossoms in May or June, followed by berries which hang till Christmas, are very decorative summer and winter, and furnish winter food for birds; extremely hardy.

Mulberry

RUSSIAN. Grows to 20 to 30 feet, sometimes more. Is erect in form, with good round head, large, luxuriant foliage; very hardy. In July it bears an abundant crop of long fruit, resembling blackberries in appearance. They are edible, very sweet, have some culinary value, and are very popular with the children and birds. It is not a desirable tree for lawn or street.

BOWNING. Height 15 to 25 feet. The fruit is black, very large, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent. It ripens in June or early July and lasts for weeks.

NEW AMERICAN. Grows to a height of 15 to 25 feet. Equal to Downing as a fruit tree in all respects, and much harder. Is a vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from June to September.

TEAS' WEEPING. See Weeping Trees, page 59.



Silverleaf Maple—a quick growing variety with many attractive habits.



Roadside Trees

1—Roadside trees enhance the value of adjacent land on account of increased attractiveness.

2—Roadside trees protect the roadbed, shelter and shade the roadway and render it otherwise more usable as a means for travel and traffic.

3—Roadside trees may serve as a source of food when nut-bearing, fruit, and sugar maples are used for the planting.

4—Belts of roadside trees may serve as windbreaks, preventing the drifting of snow within the highway and sheltering fields and farm buildings from wintry winds.

5—Roadside trees tend to cool and purify the air.

6—Roadside trees attract and harbor birds, thus assisting agriculture.



Double Flowering Plum—attractive in form and blossom.

Peach

DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Prunus persica alba plena*). A small tree growing to 15 feet, but usually smaller. The blossoms come in early May, before the leaves; fine, white, double, waxlike. They are sterile, bearing no fruit. Tree is hardy, very decorative while in bloom.

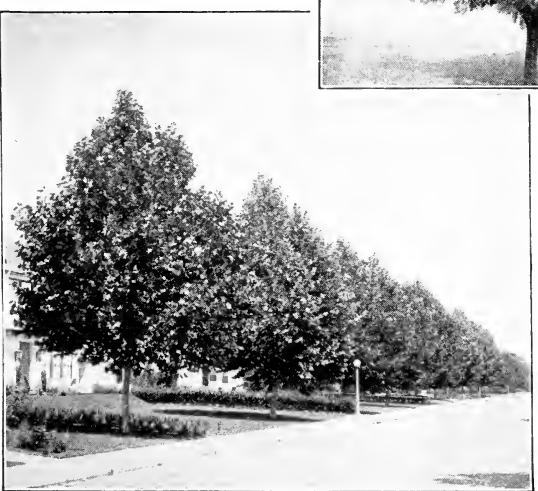


Mountain Ash bears pretty clusters of red berries.

ORIENTAL (*Platanus orientalis*). Also called European Sycamore. Grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet, and often more. A large, symmetrical tree of rapid growth, beautiful in winter as well as summer; one of its chief charms. It has a large head of beautiful foliage, the leaves being heart-shaped.

large, deep green. Stands well the smoke and dust of cities; while a moisture loving plant, it thrives well in city streets of moderate width. Is little infested with insect pests.

Plane

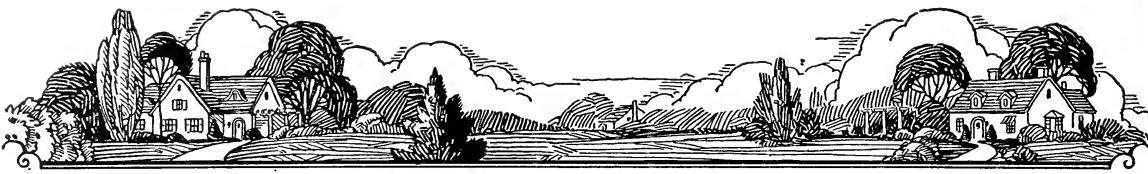


Quick growth, handsome foliage and beautiful bark make the Oriental Plane popular as a street tree.

Plum

DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Prunus triloba*). Grows usually to a height of but 5 to 6 feet. Attractive in form and blossom. Upright, with slender branches. It is completely covered in May with double pink flowers, an inch across and each flower resembling a little rose. The blossoms come before the leaves and are covered along the branches.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Prunus Pissardi*). Height 8 to 10 feet. Beautiful dull purple foliage, retaining its color well through the season. It has pretty pink flowers in May, but no fruit. Fine as specimen tree.



Poplar

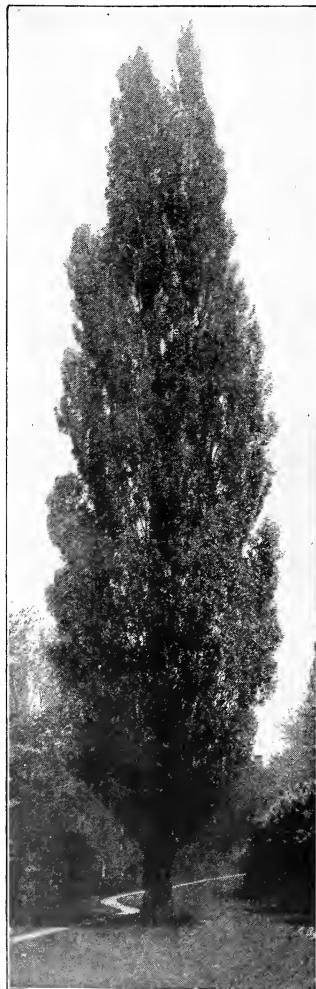
CAROLINA. Grows to 40 or 50 feet. The tree is erect, pyramidal, almost columnar in form when grown naturally. Is good for windbreak when set close; makes a quick, dense screen or hedge when set five feet apart, and after a growth of 12 to 15 feet is made, cut back to desired height and keep there. Will grow in any soil.

LOMBARDY. It grows from 40 to 100 feet or more in height, according to conditions; succeeds almost anywhere. Its branches are crowded, all perpendicular, growing up.

CHASE SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Ornamental trees occupy a most important place in landscaping. While they are often thought of as being entirely for shade yet there are many varieties of trees that can hold their own in competition with the most beautiful flowering plants. The chief charm of some is in their gorgeous foliage, others in their crop of berries which attract the birds.

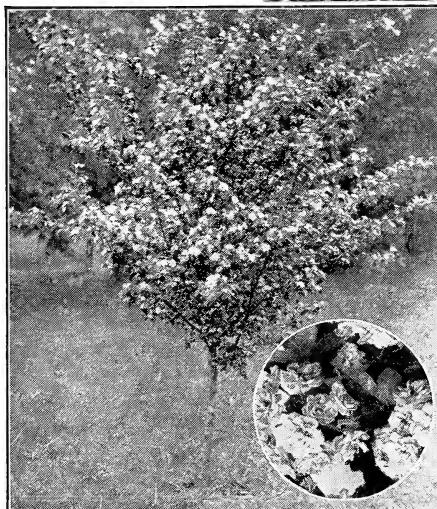
Our list of varieties covers a wide range of varieties and sizes and will permit one to select trees for practically every conceivable purpose.



Lombardy Poplar—tall and stately.



Tulip Tree or Whitewood.



Paul's Scarlet Thorn—a very interesting tree, covered with carmine flowers in May.

WHITE FLOWERING. Thorns or Hawthorns as they are often called are scarce. They are attractive lawn trees growing 12 to 15 feet high.

Tulip Tree or Whitewood

Grows to various heights according to location, usually 40 to 60 feet, but in many parts of the country 70 to 100 feet. It has a straight, clean trunk, dividing at summit into irregular branches, but the whole effect of the top is pyramidal. The bark is dark and quite smooth. The leaf is green, 3 to 5 inches long, smooth and only slightly lobed, turning to yellow tones in autumn. The blossoms in May and June are 4 to 6 inches across, greenish yellow, marked with orange, fragrant, and resembling tulip or magnolia blossoms in shape. Requires rich, well drained soil, and plenty of room.

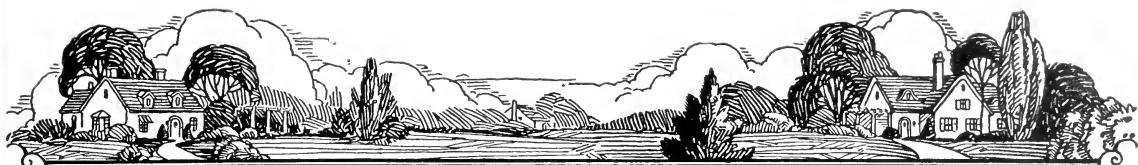
Willow

BABYLONICA. See Weeping Trees, page 59.

WISCONSIN. See Weeping Trees, page 59.

GOLDEN (*Salix vitellina*). An upright, spreading tree growing to a height of 30 to 40 feet. The trunk has a yellow hue, the branches leaving the trunk quite near the ground. The twigs are smooth, spiny, yellow, bright and cheerful all winter. The leaves are long, narrow, lance shape; silky. Will thrive in low, wet ground, making it fine along pools and streams.

LAUREL LEAF. Another fast-growing Willow, reaching an ultimate height of 25 to 30 feet. Shining dark green leaves. Very good for planting at the sea or lake shore.



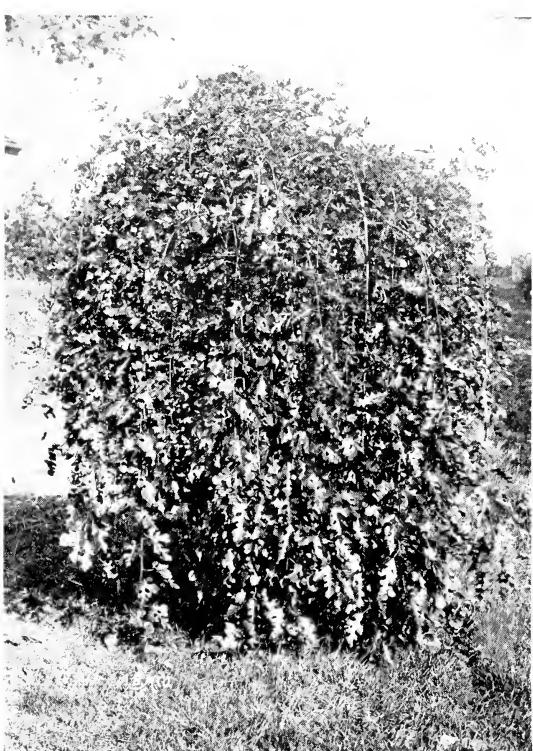
Weeping Trees

BIRCH, Cut Leaved Weeping (*Betula alba* var. *pendula laciniata*). Grows 30 to 40 feet in height. White bark, drooping branches, finely cut foliage, giving it a fountain-like effect. Weeping trees should be planted sparingly in the lawn—one here and there for contrastive effect. This is one of the best for the purpose. May be used in parks and tree groups for the same purpose.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping. Top grafted on a straight stem, usually 7 to 8 feet from the ground, making the tree from 8 to 10 feet tall. A small tree with drooping branches and dense, deep green foliage. One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence. Forms a perfect shaped head, with long, slender and willowy branches, drooping fountain-like to the ground. It is hardy, easy to grow. Admirably adapted for large or small grounds.

WILLOW, Babylonica (*Salix babylonica* or Common Weeping Willow). Grows 30 to 40 feet tall. Makes a quick growth. The branches are olive-green, slender, graceful, drooping nearly to the ground. Leaves long, narrow, smooth, silky green. It is fine as a specimen tree on the lawn alone. Its best situation is on the edge of streams or pools, natural or artificial, its branches near or drooping over the water.

WILLOW, Wisconsin (*Salix babylonica dolorosa*). Grows 30 to 40 feet in height. Similar to the *Babylonica* Willow above, in habit and usefulness, but hardier.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry—a graceful green fountain.



The Weeping Willow is fine as a specimen tree on the lawn.

Nut-Bearing Trees

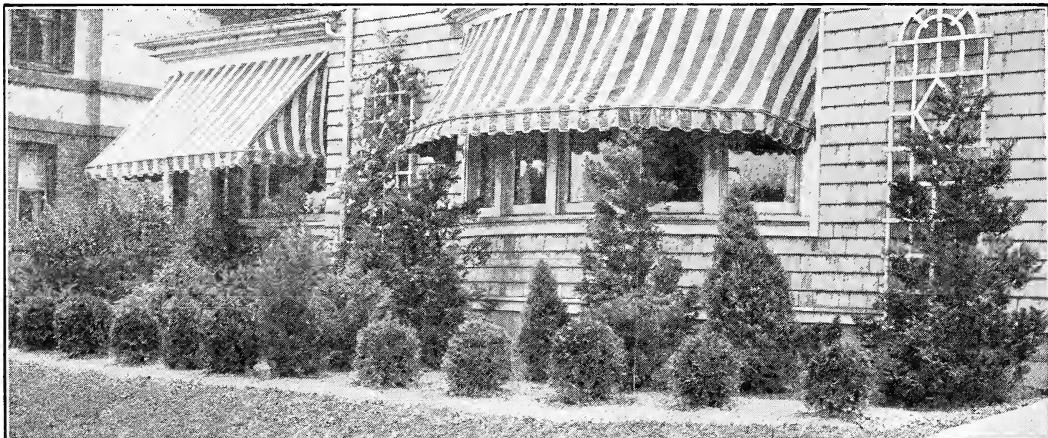
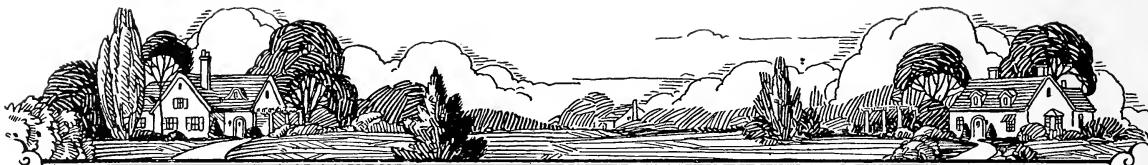
BUTTERNUT. One of our finest native nut trees.

FILBERT (American). Ranks high as an ornamental and bears large quantities of sweet-flavored nuts.

WALNUT (Black). One of America's famous nut-bearing trees.

WALNUT (English). An exceedingly handsome tree for the lawn. It produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts, which are always in demand at good prices.

WALNUT (Japanese). A choice improved variety. Grows with great vigor, forming a handsome head without pruning. Withstands severe weather without injury. The shell is a little thicker than the English Walnut. Very meaty and delicate.



A Fine Foundation Planting of Evergreens Showing Arbor-Vitae, Globosa; Arbor-Vitae, Pyramidal; Picea Excelsa; Juniperus Pfitzeriana.

EVERGREENS

In planting evergreens that are balled and burlapped, plant without removing the burlap, just cut the strings. Evergreens are hard to establish and this will give them less shock and enable them to get a new start in their own earth.

ARBOR-VITAE, American or Common White Cedar. The best known and most popular of all the evergreens. A narrow, tapering or pyramidal tree, growing from 15 to 25 feet, but may be sheared to any height or form.

ARBOR-VITAE, Globosa. A dwarf form, growing 2 to 4 feet high, with compact, round or globular head. May be used in pairs, one on each side of porch entrance.

ARBOR-VITAE, Golden (*Thuya occidentalis aurea*). A broad bushy form of the American Arbor-Vitae, with golden foliage.

ARBOR-VITAE, Pyramidal. Similar to American Arbor-Vitae, grows 15 to 20 feet, but is much narrower, more column-like.

ARBOR-VITAE, Siberian. In growth like the American. Grows 10 to 20 feet tall. Has heavy, bluish-green foliage, holding its color well through the winter.

ARBOR-VITAE, Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety of American Arbor-Vitae, resembling it in shape, but growing only to three or four feet. Very compact. Has the typical Arbor-Vitae foliage, mixed with a feathery foliage that resembles that of the Silvery Cypress.

FIR, Douglas (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*). A magnificent evergreen attaining great height and of majestic appearance when grown. When small is of attractive shape and beautiful texture. The foliage is dark bluish green. Healthy and a rapid grower.

HEMLOCK, Canadian (*Tsuga canadensis*). One of the most graceful and best loved of all the native evergreens. It makes a broadly pyramidal tree of medium size and dense growth, with rich green foliage and more or less drooping branches, swaying with every breeze. Does not thrive well in particularly exposed situations nor near salt water.

JUNIPER, Irish (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). Grows 8 to 20 feet high. Similar in habit to the red cedar variety, but smaller. Very erect, slender and formal in habit. Foliage sage-green or blue-green, very compact. A favorite evergreen for cemeteries.

JUNIPER, Pfitzer (*Juniperus Pfitzeriana*). A fine evergreen of spreading growth that grows about as broad as it does tall. The foliage is grayish green and presents a very attractive appearance. A fine evergreen for foundation planting and suitable for planting along steps and entrances.

JUNIPER, Savin's (*Juniperus Sabina*). A half-erect or partly spreading variety of graceful shape attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet when mature. The foliage is an unchanging deep green, and this as well as its graceful appearance render it particularly adaptable to rock work, especially when young.

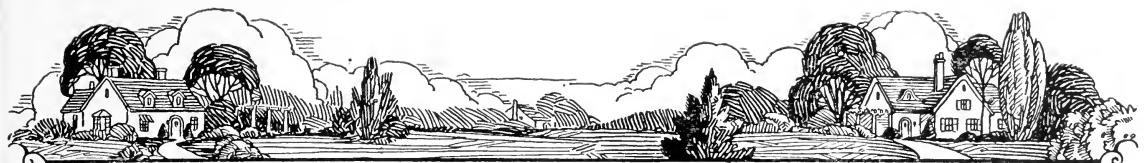
PINE, Austrian (*Pinus nigra*). A vigorous, rugged growing tree of considerable size, which will probably stand more exposure than any other evergreen, and will thrive in almost any ordinary soil. Foliage long, dark green.

PINE, Mugho. Dwarf Mountain Pine. Is usually 2 to 4 feet in height; is a very slow grower but finally attains a height of 8 feet. Branches are smartly upright, but the form of the tree—or bush—is broad, dense and spreading. Is used in pairs, one on each side of the entrance, but it should be given room to develop.

PINE, Scotch. Grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet. Has silvery green foliage when tree is young, turning to blue-green as tree matures; in the spring has very pretty "candles," as the young cones are called. It is spreading, rugged, thrives in poor, dry, sandy soil, and the severe salt winds of the ocean, making it one of the best for seaside planting or on barren, dry hillsides.

RETINOSPORA, Plume (*Retinospora plumosa*). Probably the most popular variety in this group of evergreens. As its name suggests, all of the side branches have a plume-like appearance; it is of pyramidal shape and is good as a specimen tree. Grows to about 25 feet in height. Should be given winter protection in cold climates.

RETENOSPORA, Golden (*Retinospora plumosa aurea*). The general characteristics and appearance are identical with *Retinospora plumosa* described above. The only difference is the beautiful golden tint of the leaves.



EVERGREENS—Continued.

SPRUCE, Black Hills (*Picea canadensis albertiana*). The hardiest of all the spruces and one of the most beautiful. Develops into a compact, symmetrical tree very early and retains this form into maturity. The foliage varies from green to a bluish tint and the color is always bright and fresh. Reaches a height of 25 to 40 feet with a spread of 10 to 12 feet.

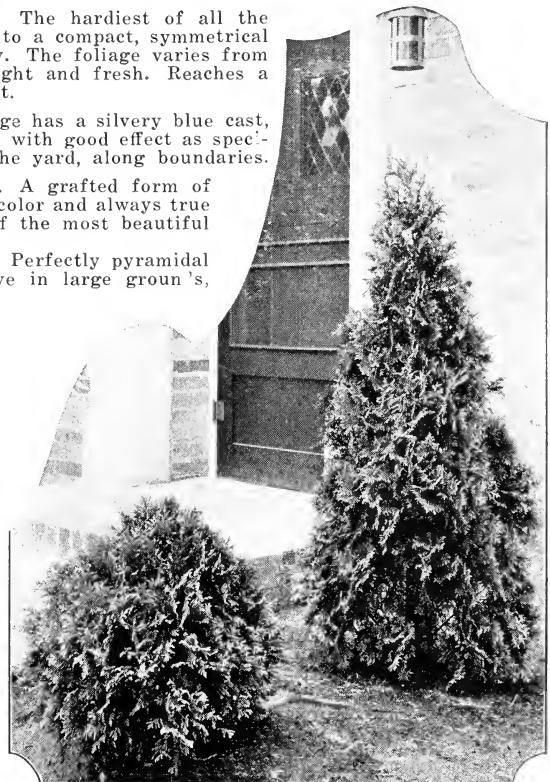
SPRUCE, Colorado. Grows to 20 feet or more. Foliage has a silvery blue cast, which makes it effective for contrast. May be used with good effect as specimens, but should be planted toward the sides of the yard, along boundaries.

SPRUCE, Koster's Blue (*Picea pungens Kosteriana*). A grafted form of the Colorado Blue Spruce, of more pronounced blue color and always true to color. Compact grower, symmetrical, and one of the most beautiful specimen trees grown.

SPRUCE, Norway. Attains a height of 50 to 75 feet. Perfectly pyramidal habit, very picturesque and beautiful. Is attractive in large groups, and is a good tree for tall hedges or windbreaks.

YEW, Japanese Upright (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). This is the upright or pyramidal form of the Japanese Yew. The foliage is a rich, very dark green, almost black and in spring has contrasting yellow-green tips on the new growth. Fine for hedging purposes and may be massed with other evergreens with good effect, or used as a specimen.

YEW JAPANESE, Dwarf (*Cuspidata brevifolia*). A very handsome, dwarf and compact form of the Japan Yew, with short, richly dark green leaves, dense, bushy habit. Hardy, close set; slow-growing. It is one of the best dwarf evergreens for edging and foreground.



*Arbor-Vitae develops naturally an almost perfect form.
An entrance planting.*

Rhododendrons and Azaleas

All Rhododendrons and Azaleas mentioned here are often called Broad-Leaf Evergreens, are shade-loving plants and require what is known as acid soil. They will not thrive in limestone soils. They look best when planted in groups or masses. If these plants are planted in a shady place they will almost always prove very satisfactory.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA (Flame Azalea). One of the most attractive flowering shrubs, growing from 6 to 8 feet. A very profuse bloomer, the flowers being a light orange to bright red.

AZALEA KAEMPFERI. Richness of coloring and profuseness of bloom are two of the qualities that make this shrub a pleasing subject in the summer-

time. The dark green leaves, attractive the year round, make a fitting background for the rich masses of brilliant bloom, and also make it an ornamental specimen during the winter months. Very hardy.

AZALEA VASEYI. Probably the most prolific bloomer of all the native species. Its delicate pink or deep rose-colored flowers appear before the heavy foliage in April or May. Autumn usually turns the leaves a dark, rich crimson.



Broad, spreading habit and pale green, candle-like young shoots feature Mugho Pine.

Mountain Laurel

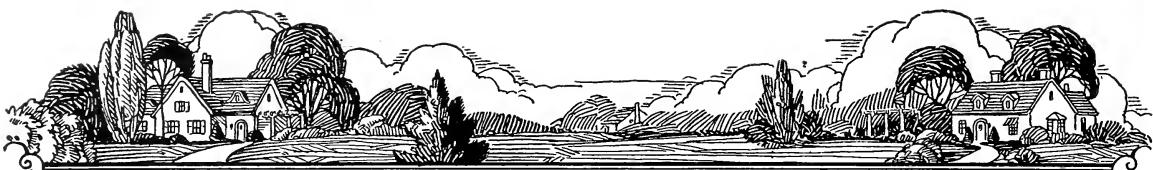
KALMIA LATIFOLIA. Bushy shrubs, with bright evergreen leaves and a profusion of charming pink flowers.

Rhododendron

CAROLINA. One of the finest introductions and fills a long-felt want for an absolutely hardy Rhododendron. Bright clear pink flowers, free from any hint of magenta. Fine as a single specimen or in massing around the home grounds.

CATAWBIENSE. A fine evergreen shrub for general use, withstanding exposure and extremes of temperature. It is a very free bloomer, with foliage of dark rich green, which never rusts. The trusses of flowers are a bright rosy purple.

MAXIMUM (Great Laurel). A well-known native of our mountain regions, with great clusters of light pink flowers in June and July, just after the hybrid varieties have ceased blooming.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apples

The Apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. Its period of ripening extends nearly through the entire year. By making a careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. Every farm should have this profitable and healthy fruit.

We indicate by letters the season for ripening: (S) for summer; (A) for autumn; (W) for winter. These notations refer to the season in Western New York and allowances must be made for variation in other sections.

ARKANSAS BLACK. (W). December to March. Large, round, oblate; color dark red; flavor mild; quality excellent. A general favorite over a wide extent of the country.

BALDWIN. (W). November to March. Large and somewhat round, narrowing a little to the eye, with yellow skin on the shaded side, but handsomely striped and covered with red in the sun. Flesh is crisp, juicy and sub-acid. Tree is a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer, and is one of the best Apples for all purposes.

BANANA. (W). October to April. Fruit large, smooth, golden yellow shaded bright red; flesh fine grained, slightly sub-acid and highly aromatic. An early and abundant bearer; tree very hardy.

BELLFLOWER. (W). November to April. Large, yellow with a tinge of red; crisp, juicy. Valuable for baking. Good bearer.

BEN DAVIS. (W). December to March. A large, handsome, striped Apple, with white, tender and juicy flesh. Tree is an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds best in the West and South. One of the greatest market Apples grown.

CHENANGO (Chenango Strawberry). (A). Eating season August and September. In its season Chenango is the finest in taste, odor and appearance. Size medium to large. Color, yellowish white but entirely overspread with an attractive pinkish red, striped with red and bright carmine. An early and regular bearer. Very profitable for local and special markets.

CANADA RED or IMPROVED STEEL'S RED. (W). November to March. A long-keeping market Apple with excellent good color. This variety is unsurpassed and brings one to two dollars per barrel more than any other Apple. The fruit is well-formed, very fine grained, juicy, aromatic and agreeably sub-acid. Size medium to large. Flesh whitish with yellow or greenish tints, firm, crisp. Although rather slow to grow, very profitable Apple for fruit growers.

CORTLAND. (W). The tree is hardy, thrifty, early producing and long-lived. The fruits are abundant, large, round and handsome; attractive to the eye with their heavy overlay of shaded reds, and delightful to the taste.

DELICIOUS. (W). November to May. Color striped and marked with light and dark red, and on the cheek next to the sun is almost a solid deep crimson with a light spread of bloom. Fruit is large, of uniform size, round and long, tapering with a markedly ribbed nose. Skin is thin, but tough, and so stands handling without injury. Flesh is fine grained, tender and firm, and flowing over with rich, highly flavored juice; very mild but is not a "sweet Apple." Has a delightful, fragrant aroma, and the fine texture of flesh, wonderful flavor, tempting appearance, and ability to stand shipment, make it an Apple of wonderful combination of good points. Tree is hardy, a vigorous grower that will carry an enormous load of fruit, is unusually productive, and is adaptable to most all kinds of soils that will grow Apples.



An orchard planting will actually increase retail value of property—attract more buyers—pay big profits—diversify crops.



APPLES—Continued.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. (A). September. Extra hardy. Sour. Red. The fruit is large, symmetrical. Skin moderately thick, tender, smooth, pale yellow, almost covered with splashes and stripes of bright red of attractive appearance. Flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy and sub-acid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears abundantly and when very young. Succeeds well all over the country. Popular for home use. Where hardiness is important, Duchess is recommended as one of the best of its season. Stands shipment well.

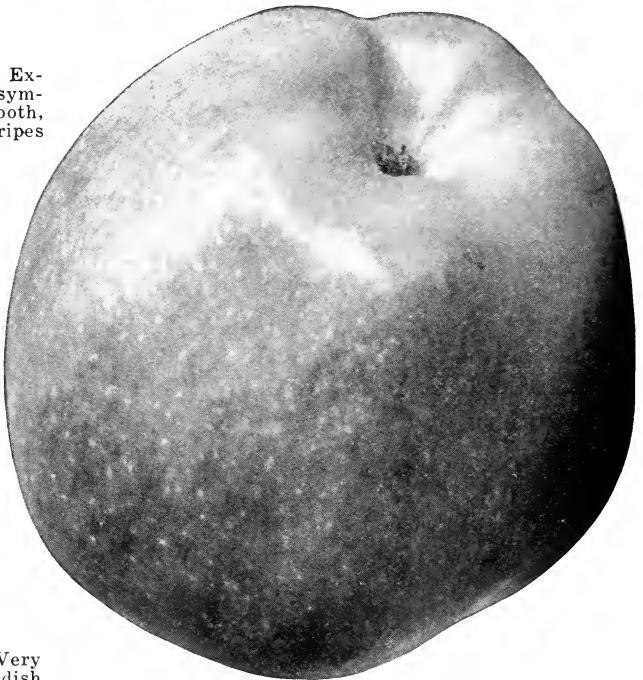
EARLY HARVEST. (S). July and August. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of medium size, roundish. Skin very smooth with a few dots; bright straw color when fully ripe. Flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp and rather acid; quality good. Core small. Popular for the table and cooking. Tree productive; moderate, long-lived, comes into bearing rather young.

FALL PIPPIN. (A). October to December. Sour. Greenish yellow; not striped. Fruit large, roundish oblong. Skin greenish, turning to rich yellow when fully ripe. Flesh yellowish, rather firm, becoming tender, and with a rich aromatic flavor. A good grower and a moderate bearer. Does well over a large area. An especially good cooking Apple.

FAMEUSE. (Snow). (A). October to January. Very popular in northern districts. Medium, roundish and flattened; deep red; flesh snowy white, juicy, very tender, sprightly, with a slight perfume.

GANO. (W). February and March. Large, roundish, dark brilliant red; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. A good shipper and a late keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive.

GOLDEN RUSSET. (W). November to April. Medium sized, handsome golden Apple, with rich, juicy and tender flesh. Tree is strong and hardy, bearing abundant crop. An all-around valuable variety, as it can be kept later than any other, being valuable for market in early spring.



Delicious Apple—a fine variety.

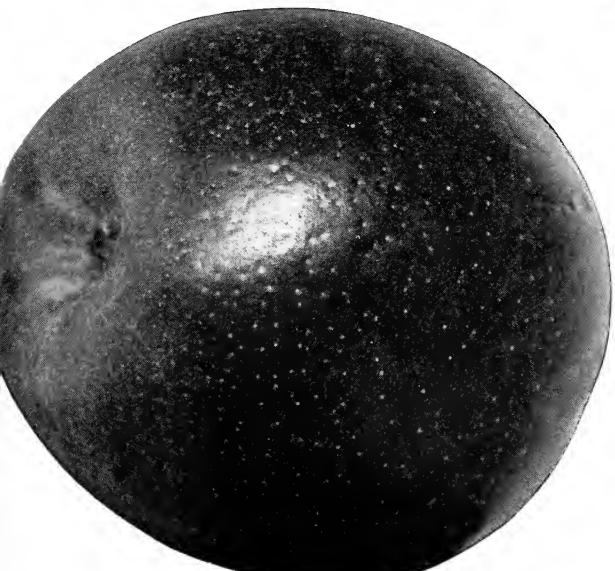
GOLDEN SWEET. (S). August and September. Large; yellow; fine sweet Apple. Free grower and good bearer.

GRAVENSTEIN. (A). September and October. Sour. Greenish yellow; striped. Fruit large, roundish, of attractive appearance. Skin thin, tender, slightly rough, greenish to orange-yellow overlaid with stripes of red. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, crisp; quality excellent. Tree regarded as vigorous and productive, bearing regular crops. Comes into bearing moderately young and of its season is excellent as a cooking Apple.

GRIMES GOLDEN. (W). November to February. Extra hardy. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit round, above medium size. Skin clear deep yellow with dots of russet. Flesh yellowish white, crisp and moderately juicy; mild, sub-acid flavor. Considered a regular, dependable and uniform bearer. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Succeeds over a large area and endures cold.

JONATHAN. (W). November till March. Sour. Red; striped. Of medium size, regular. Skin thin, tough, smooth, pale bright yellow overlaid with lively red, striped with carmine. Flesh whitish, slightly pinkish, tender, crisp, very juicy with a fine flavor. Comes into bearing rather young. The fruit is so uniform in size, shape and color and of such excellent quality as to make Jonathan a good market Apple as well as a highly desirable variety for the home—for use as a table Apple and for culinary purposes.

KING. (W). November to March. Red; striped. Fruit large to very large, pretty, uniform. Color red, marked by deeper red stripes. Flesh attractive, yellowish, rather coarse, crisp, tender, juicy and very good. Tree strong and prolific. An inclination to dropping the fruit early calls for prompt harvesting. Not so good in the South but elsewhere does well and on account of large size and especially handsome appearance, sells at good prices.



Baldwin—an old and popular variety.



Wealthy—one of the most profitable market Apples.

APPLES—Continued.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. (A). August to November. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit medium to large, smooth and regularly shaped, clear, pale yellow, thin skin with pronounced red cheek. Flesh white, fine grained, pleasantly sub-acid, juicy; quality good, especially for culinary uses. Tree is of spreading habit and uniform productiveness.

McINTOSH RED. (W). November to February. Extra hardy. Sour. Red; not striped. Of medium size, round, even form. Skin bright yellow almost entirely covered with bright red and is of very attractive appearance; well thought of as a table dessert Apple and in addition cooks well. Flesh snow-white, fine, very tender, juicy, with a distinct crisp flavor. Tree a good bearer and comes into bearing rather young, vigorous, extra hardy. High quality. Originated in Canada.

NORTHERN SPY. (W). January to June. Sour. Red; striped. Large, roundish, slightly conical in shape. Skin handsomely striped and covered with crimson on the sunny side, overspread with thin bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps well through the winter and late into spring, retaining its juiciness and flavor remarkably well after most other Apples are gone, points that make it desirable for home consumption and profitable for the market; is universally recognized as an Apple with a "tickle the palate flavor." Tree is very hardy and healthy.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. (W). January to spring. Extra hardy. Sour. Fruit medium to large. Skin smooth, somewhat waxy, sometimes faintly blushed—prevailing effect clear yellow or greenish and attractive in color for a green or yellow Apple. Flesh medium in texture, firm, juicy, sub-acid with slight aroma. Cooks evenly and when cooked has a fine yellow color. Ranks as a dessert Apple. The tree has proved itself to be hardy under extreme cold, makes a strong growth and bears well. The fruit keeps very late in good condition. Originated in Wisconsin.

NORTH STAR. (W). November to March. A fine, large, very handsome Apple, beautifully striped with red and yellow. Flesh is white, firm, juicy and sprightly. Tree is perfectly hardy and a strong, vigorous grower.

PEWAUKEE. (W). January to May. Medium to large, roundish, yellow and red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Esteemed especially for cold climates on account of its hardiness.

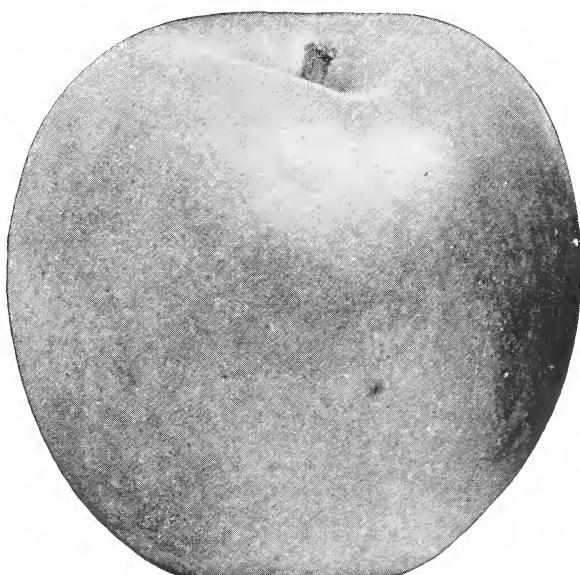
POUND SWEET. (A) October to December. Sweet. Greenish; not striped. Large and round with pale green skin. Flesh white, tender, juicy and sweet. Good for culinary use, especially for baking. Tree a free grower and often called "Pumpkin Sweet" due to its unusually large size.

RAMBO. Winter. Medium size; round and flat; yellowish white, streaked and splashed with pale yellow and red. Flesh greenish white; very tender, rich, mild, sub-acid; very good quality. October to December.

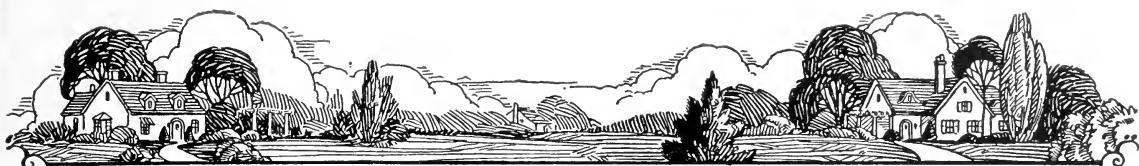
RED ASTRACHAN. (S). A very beautiful early summer Apple. Late July to middle of August. Sour. Red; not striped. Fruit large, roundish. Skin nearly covered with crimson and overlaid with a noticeable and attractive bloom. Flesh white, crisp and moderately juicy, with a pleasant, rather acid flavor and first rate quality. The best early eating Apple and it appears ready to eat just when early in the season we are "Apple hungry" and is suitable to "eat-out-of-hand;" excellent for cooking.

RED SPY. (W). January to June. Similar in every respect to Northern Spy, except this strain is red, whereas the Northern Spy is streaked.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. (W). November to March. Sour. Green. Skin moderately thick, smooth, waxy. Fruit large, roundish. Flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, with a rich, acid flavor and a real delicacy of quality. Fruit carries well in storage and has good demand in the market.



Grimes' Golden—a regular, dependable, uniform bearer.



APPLES—Continued.

ROME BEAUTY. (W). November to April. Sour. Red; striped. Good size, uniform, roundish. Skin is thick, nearly covered with bright red on yellow ground, handsomely colored. Flesh nearly white, slightly tinged with yellow or green, firm, moderately fine-grained, rather crisp, juicy, aromatic, agreeably mild sub-acid, commonly good quality. Fruit stands handling remarkably well, is a good keeper and holds till late in storage. Thinning the fruit on the tree is sometimes advisable. Size, color and appearance make this a favorite variety.

ROXBURY RUSSET. (W). January to June. Sour. Yellow. Russet; not striped. Fruit medium to large, roundish, inclined to flatten. Skin almost entirely covered with decided russet on greenish yellow ground, sometimes with dull red cheek. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. Popular throughout the northern states. A remarkably good keeper, commanding good prices in the spring.

SMOKEHOUSE. (W). Middle of October to February. Yellow; striped. Fruit above medium size. Skin yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson. Flesh yellowish, somewhat firm, juicy and crisp, rather sub-acid. Good quality. Tree moderately vigorous and a good bearer. Does well in the middle states.

SNOW. See Fameuse, page 63.

STARK. (W). January to May. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit large and roundish, fair, smooth and uniform. Skin tough, thick, greenish yellow, shaded and striped heavily with red over almost entire surface and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots. Flesh yellowish, coarse, moderately juicy, mildly sub-acid. Regarded as a good commercial orchard variety, as tree is a vigorous, thrifty grower, healthy, a reliable cropper and very productive, selling well in the general market.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. (W). December to April. Sour. Fruit of good size, round, slightly conical. Skin thick, tough, green becoming yellowish, often nearly completely covered with lively deep red, striped and splashed with dark crimson. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, juicy with a rich, rather sub-acid, pleasing flavor. A good, long keeper of high quality.

STRAWBERRY. (S). August. Medium, roundish; striped with red on a yellowish ground. Tender, sprightly sub-acid, with an agreeable perfume.

SWEET BOUGH. (S). Middle of July to middle of August. Sweet. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of large size, pale greenish yellow. Flesh white, very tender and crisp when fully ripe; very sweet. An early table Apple.

TALMAN SWEET. (W). November to March. Sweet. Yellow; not striped. Medium to large, round, fairly uniform size. Skin tough, often marked by a distinct line from cavity to basin; color pale, clear yellow, sometimes a little blushed. Flesh white, firm, rather hard, moderately fine, rather dry to moderately juicy and good flavor. Fruit esteemed for culinary purposes. Comes into bearing moderately young and is usually a reliable cropper.



Winter Banana—yellow with an attractive red cheek.

WAGENER. (W). November to February. Sour. Red; striped. Roundish and medium size. Skin shaded and faintly striped with pale red on warm, yellow background, the shading deepening on sunny side; often streaked with russet. Flesh yellowish, fine grained, firm, fairly juicy, mildly sub-acid and of excellent flavor. An Apple desirable for cooking use and also esteemed as a dessert Apple. Tree fairly vigorous, comes into bearing at an early age.

WEALTHY. (W). November to January. Extra hardy. Red; striped. Fruit above medium size, round and smooth. Color whitish yellow ground, shaded with rich dark red, sometimes entirely covered with red. Flesh white, fine grained, sometimes stained with red; tender, juicy, lively, agreeable, sub-acid. Quality very good. Tree extremely hardy, a good grower and an abundant bearer. This combination of fine points, hardiness, yield, size, appearance and color, goes to make Wealthy a favorite in its season and one of the most profitable market Apples. Originated in Minnesota.

WINESAP. (W). December to March. The well-known deep red market Apple of the West and Southwest. Of medium size and fair to medium quality. Productive.

WISCONSIN GREENING. (W). January to April. Fruit medium to large, very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow; flesh juicy, firm; fine grained and of excellent quality. Tree very hardy, a thrifty grower, and an early and abundant bearer.

WOLF RIVER. (W). January and February. Extra hardy. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit very large. Skin yellowish white, striped with bright red and marked by grayish dots. Flesh yellowish white, coarse, tender, sub-acid, not rich, medium quality and rather dry when over-ripe. An extra hardy variety, especially valuable in the Northwest.



APPLES—Continued.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. (S). July and August. Extra hardy. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of good size, uniform, round. Skin thin, tender, smooth, waxy, pale greenish yellow, turning to a beautiful pale yellow when fully ripe. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Core medium. Comes into bearing unusually young. Fruit often ripens continuously through a period of two or three weeks. An excellent Apple for the home, a good eating Apple and for cooking, while its very early season makes it profitable in the early Apple market.

YORK IMPERIAL. (W). November to January. Sour. Red; not striped. Medium uniform size and usually oblique shape. Skin green or yellowish shaded with crimson in the sun. Flesh moderately tender, firm, crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid, somewhat aromatic—good to very good. Tree moderate, vigorous and productive.

Crab Apples

EXCELSIOR. September and October. Valuable seedling of Minnesota origin. One of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our iron-clad varieties. Ripens in early fall, a little later than the Duchess of Oldenburg, and very handsomely colored.

HYSLOP. November. Red; not striped. Fruit large for a Crab, round, uniform, and produced in clusters. Skin clear pale yellow almost completely

covered with very brilliant dark red, overspread with thick blue bloom. Flesh yellowish, sometimes tinged with red—juicy at first; good for cooking. Tree a good grower, very hardy and a reliable cropper.

MARTHA. October. Immensely vigorous, hardy, producing every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce it surpasses any Apple we ever grew." A great acquisition.

SIBERIAN RED. September and October. About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters; yellow; lively scarlet cheeks. Bears young and abundantly.

SIBERIAN YELLOW. September and October. Nearly as large as the Red Siberian. Fine amber or golden yellow color.

TRANSCENDENT. September to October. Fruit medium to large, roundish. Skin thin, clear yellow, heavily overlaid with rich red and covered with delicate bloom. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, and, when fully ripe, not so acid as to be unpleasant to the taste. Fruit attractive and well liked for cooking purposes. Tree a strong grower, abundant bearer, perfectly hardy.

WHITNEY. August and September. Red; striped. Fruit large size and uniform. Skin smooth, glossy, light yellow, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh firm and juicy with pleasant acid flavor. Good for dessert and for culinary uses. Tree very hardy, vigorous and handsome grower and a great bearer.

Choice New Apple Varieties

EARLY McINTOSH. Fruit growers are in need of an early red Apple of good quality. Such an apple would sell well in all markets, and would be particularly valuable for roadside booths. The appearance of the fruit is similar to that of McIntosh and the flavor is good although less aromatic. The trees are vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive, and bear annually. The parents of Early McIntosh are Yellow Transparent and McIntosh. The crop ripens a week or ten days later than that of Yellow Transparent.

MACOUN APPLE. Just as Early McIntosh advances the season for the McIntosh type of Apple, Macoun produces a late crop of these red-skinned, white-fleshed, richly flavored, aromatic apples. The season of Macoun is from one to two months later than that of McIntosh with Cortland midway between. In shape, the fruits of Macoun are similar to those of McIntosh. The color is darker red, less striped, and with a heavier bloom. The flesh is much the same in color, texture, flavor and aroma. The trees bear regularly and heavily. This promises to be an Apple of great merit coming as it does, long after all McIntosh-like apples are out of season.

RED DUCHESS. This is a red sport of the well known Duchess of Oldenburg Apple. Like all red sports, it differs from the parent variety only in color, being much more red, and as everyone knows, more color in apples is always desirable.

RED GRAVENSTEIN APPLE. This red sport of Gravenstein was first offered by the New York State Fruit Testing Association as a more attractive Apple than Gravenstein. It differs from the old Gravenstein only in the solid, dark red colored fruits, the parents being light red and much striped with yellow and green.

SWEET DELICIOUS APPLE. It originated in the New York Agricultural Experiment Station as a

cross between Deacon Jones and Delicious. Deacon Jones is an old-time variety no longer being propagated, but it was a very large han'some Apple. The fruit of Sweet Delicious is flatter than that of common Delicious, but the lipping of the stem and the dull grayish scarf skin over the surface are characteristics inherited from Deacon Jones. The apples are large and attractive in size, color and shape, with the sweet aromatic flavor of Delicious. The variety is an Apple for home use where it will be chiefly appreciated for dessert and baking. Its season is practically the same as Delicious.

SWEET McINTOSH APPLE. Sweet McIntosh originated at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and is a cross between Lawver and McIntosh. Lawver is an old-time variety no longer grown, but it was a very attractive red Apple, uniform in size and shape. Sweet McIntosh resembles Lawver rather more than McIntosh, but the sweet flavor plainly suggests McIntosh. The variety is, of course, primarily adapted for home use—for baking and to eat out of hand. It should become a splendid home and roadside market sort.

RICHARED (Red Delicious). This variety originated in an orchard of Delicious planted in 1910 in the Wenatchee Valley, Washington. When the orchard came into bearing the owner noticed that the apples on one tree were a much deeper red in color than on any of the adjoining trees. After the third bearing season with the same result, a thorough test was made, proving that trees could be propagated and grown, which would be identical with the parent tree. Richared is identical with the common Delicious in shape, size, texture and flavor, but colors two weeks earlier to a solid blood-red without stripes, receiving its color before becoming fully ripe. Apples can be picked while they are still hard and yet have full color, before becoming soft and mealy, this feature making Richared a perfect shipping Apple.



Cherries

Sour Cherries

CHASE CHERRY. For the first time we offer a fine new variety of Sour Cherry—Chase. It is a late, black sour cherry of the Morello type. The tree is larger, healthier and more spreading than the English Morello. The fruit is larger, mild in flavor and has a short stem. It ripens a few days earlier than English Morello. Our State Experiment Station at Geneva has tested this variety pretty carefully and they recommend it highly.

COMPASS. Very hardy. Will thrive where other cherries will not withstand the severe winter; produces excellent fruit for canning. A popular variety throughout the northwest. Rich dark wine color.

DYEHOUSE. Medium; bright red. Flesh soft, tender, juicy, rather rich, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor. The tree is a good grower and very productive. Middle of June. Ripens a week before Early Richmond.

EARLY RICHMOND. June-Sour-Red. The earliest of sour cherries. Fruit round and light red changing to dark red, skin thin, rather tough and easily separated from the pulp. Flesh pale yellow with light pinkish juice, tender and melting, stone small and free. Has a delicious flavor. Requires only a small quantity of sugar when canning or for table use. The fruit usually is produced in clusters of two or three cherries. The tree is a heavy bearer and thrives in a large variety of soils.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Late July and early August. The only real late sour cherry. Fruit of good size, nearly black, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Stands shipping well. The tree is quite small, rather slender, and of dwarf habit. A medium to heavy bearer. Due to this cherry ripening after all others, there is always a ready market for it.

MAY DUKE. July. Follows Early Richmond but ripens irregularly and often over a long period. The fruit is of rather good size, red at first, turning darker later. Flesh tender and melting, acid and excellent in quality. The tree is very hardy.

MONTMORENCY. Late June. The leading sour cherry. A commercial variety for which there is always a ready market. An unexcelled pie variety. The tree is very hardy and bears unusually young—often within two years after planting. Fruit of good size and flavor; bright, clear red—hangs well to the tree.

OSTHEIM. July. A hardy Cherry, originated in Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and found to be perfectly hardy. Large, roundish; flesh liver color; tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid. Very good.

ZUMBRA. Extremely hardy and suitable for planting where other cherries will not thrive. Ripens in August and reaches a size of about one inch in diameter. Flesh firm; especially recommended for sauces and preserves.

Sweet Cherries

BLACK HEART. A very old variety. Fruit medium size, heart-shaped, rather irregular. Skin glossy, deep black. Flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Tree a rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early in June.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Early to middle of June. Fruit very large with small pit; heart-shaped, very dark, almost black. Handsome purplish red flesh; meaty, juicy and rich. Tree a regular bearer, grows to very large size, and lives to an old age—adapts itself to widely different soils and climates.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Middle of June. Tree vigorous and bears prolifically. Fruit large, yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh light, tender and deliciously juicy.

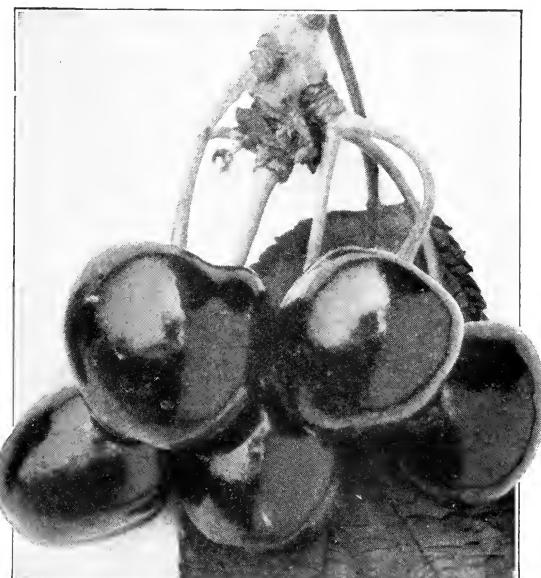
NAPOLEON BIGARREAU. Middle of June. An ideal light colored sweet Cherry; especially good for shipping purposes—much sought after by canneries and fruit dealers; very attractive coloring of pale yellow with amber cheek; fruit large, heart-shaped; flesh firm, and of delightful flavor. Commonly called Ox-heart. Tree large, vigorous, upright and very productive.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Middle of July. A very large Cherry, sweet, of especially good flavor. Very dark in color, with dark flesh. The fruit is of unusually large size even for a sweet Cherry, yet the trees bear heavily. The season is between Napoleon and Windsor.

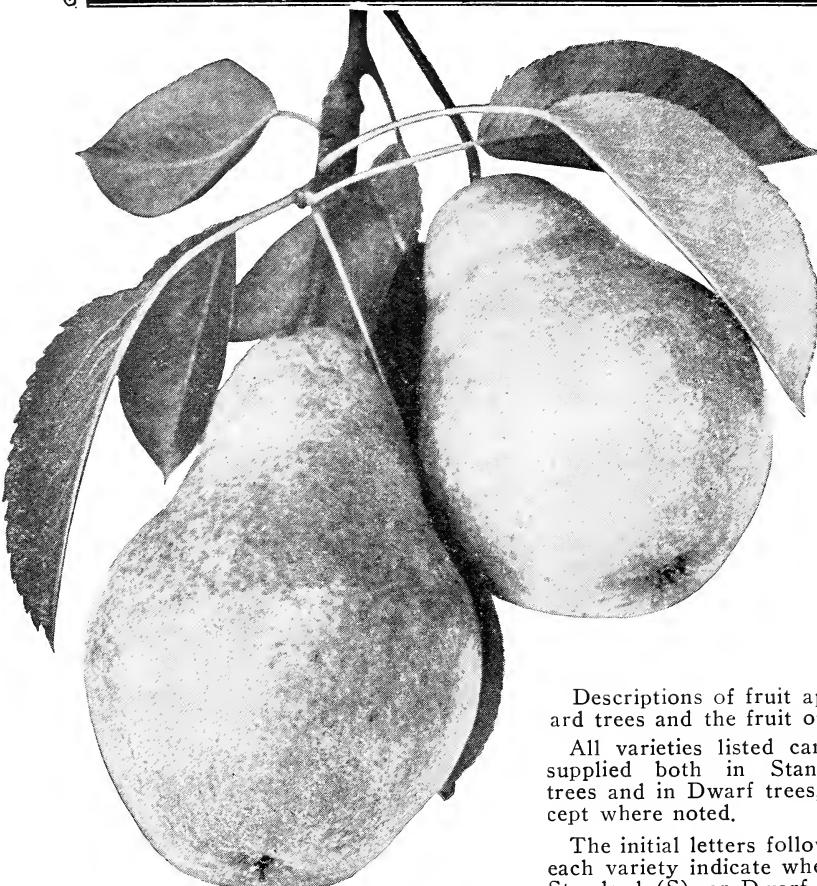
WHITE OX-HEART. Sometimes called Napoleon Bigarreau, see above.

WINDSOR. Late July. Tree a big producer. Being a late variety it always has a ready market. The heavy foliage aids in protecting the fruit from the birds which is a desirable characteristic. A fine canning, table or market Cherry. Fruit extra dark, bordering on black, large and attractive. Flesh hard, meaty and pleasing to the taste.

YELLOW SPANISH. End of June. Fine for canning. Fruit large and uniform with golden coloring, profusely tinted with crimson. Flesh tender but firm, decidedly delicious. Tree is a large grower and bears abundantly.



Montmorency Cherries—the leading Sour Cherry.



Bartlett—one of the best known and most popular Pears.

We especially recommend the planting of Duchesse in Dwarf form. The name of each variety is followed by the month in which maturity of fruit is attained.

Varieties

BARTLETT (S.D.). August and September. Large, coloring when fully ripe to waxy yellow, with red blush; juicy, melting, high-flavored. The tree bears early and abundantly. May be grown either as dwarf or standard but succeeds best as a standard.

BEURRE BOSC (S.). Usually called Bosc Pear. September and October. Beurre Bosc or Bosc Pear is considered the best variety of all winter pears as regards high quality of the fruit. The fruit is an attractive yellow with an odd, long shape and when fully ripened and ready to eat in the winter there is nothing more luscious. Bosc Pear fruit always brings by far the highest price in the market.

BEURRE D'ANJOU. (D.S.). October to January. A large greenish Pear, shaded with russet-crimson. The flesh is highly flavored, rich and vinous; the tree very productive, either as dwarf or standard. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety.

Pears

Pear trees succeed in fairly good, well drained soil, but they do best in a strong loam or clay.

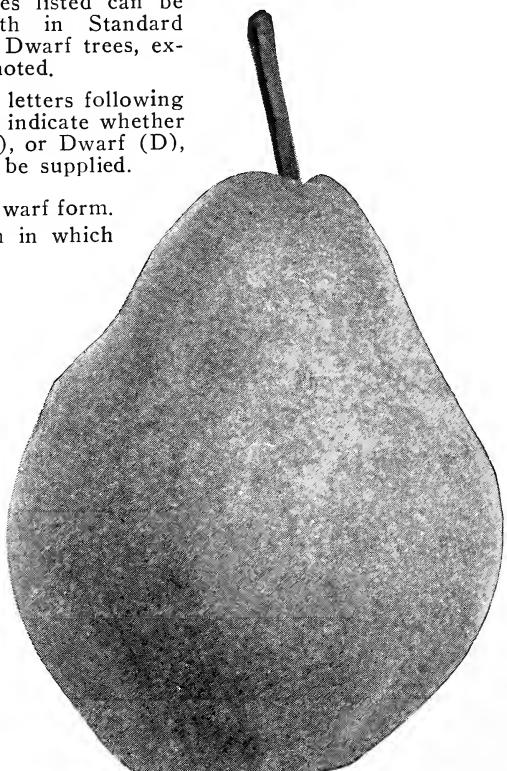
Both quality and juiciness of the fruit may be improved if it is gathered about a week or ten days before maturity and ripened indoors. A cool, dark place is best for storing it while ripening.

Pear trees are grown as Standard trees and Dwarf trees. Since the Dwarf tree, when fully matured, is considerably smaller than the Standard tree and as it comes into bearing considerably younger than the Standard tree, we particularly recommend the planting of Dwarf Pear trees, by those who have only a limited space for planting and wish fruit largely for home use.

Descriptions of fruit apply equally to the fruit of Standard trees and the fruit of Dwarf trees.

All varieties listed can be supplied both in Standard trees and in Dwarf trees, except where noted.

The initial letters following each variety indicate whether Standard (S), or Dwarf (D), or both can be supplied.



Clapp's Favorite—one of the first for market.

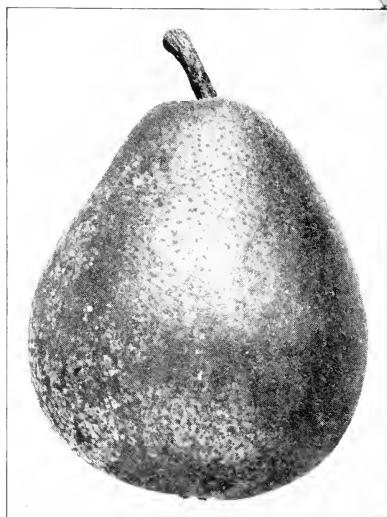


PEARS—Continued.

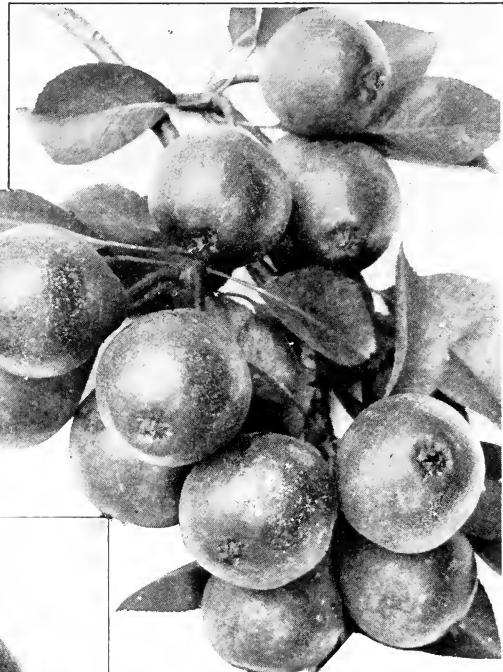
CLAPP'S FAVORITE. (S.D.). Late August to early September. Extra hardy. Fruit of large size, tapering to the crown, neck rather small. Yellowish green, with a delicate blush where exposed to the sun. Flesh greenish or yellowish white, juicy, splendid flavor, perfumed, of very good quality. Ripens about ten days ahead of the Bartlett. One of the first for market. Fruit is of uniform size and evenly distributed over tree, thus insuring proper development without thinning. Very hardy.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. (S.D.). October to November. Color dull yellow, streaked, spotted and netted with dull russet with numerous dots; flesh yellowish white, firm, becoming somewhat melting and quite tender when fully matured, very juicy, sweet, excellent flavor, rich and delicious. Produces very large, juicy Pears. Attains its greatest perfection when grown as a dwarf tree. The tree is vigorous, hardy, healthy, bears abundantly and is a great favorite for garden and home planting, and for commercial orchards. Trees often come into bearing from two to three years after planting. Adaptable to about all climates.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. (S.D.). September and October. The fruit is of extra large size, varying, however, in size and shape. The color is a yellowish green, overlaid with russet markings. Flesh juicy, melting, often with a rich, sweet and excellent flavor with the delicate aroma of the Pear. One of the oldest, hardiest and choicest varieties. A strong grower and a great bearer. Bears early. Is an excellent commercial Pear as well as for home planting.



Duchesse d'Angouleme—an abundant bearer and a great favorite.



Seckel—for home planting it has few rivals.

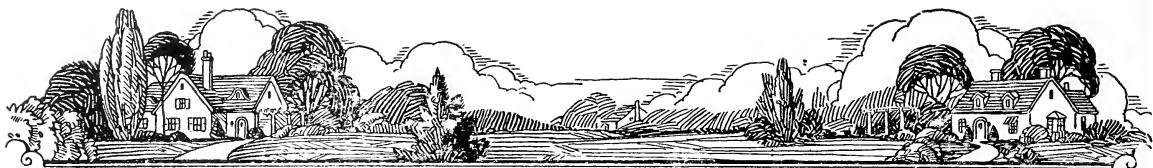
KIEFFER. (S.D.). October and November. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear. Fruit large to very large, roundish oval, narrowing at both ends. Skin rich golden yellow, with a fine red blush on the sunny side, highly attractive. Flesh is whitish, juicy and very good. If gathered as soon as fully matured and then allowed to ripen in the house, the fruit becomes much improved in quality and being a remarkable keeper, will last all winter. As a canning Pear, it retains its light color and possesses a rich, vinous flavor. Its firmness and quality make it greatly in demand. It bears young and heavily, and makes a large tree.



Kieffer—a remarkable keeper, will last all winter.

SECKEL. (S.D.). September and October. Fruit small. Skin rich yellowish brown, with a deep brownish red cheek. Flesh very fine grained, sweet, very juicy, melting; one of the richest and highest flavored Pears known. A very prolific bearer. Profitable commercial variety. For home planting it has few rivals.

SHELDON. (S.). October to November. Large, roundish; color greenish, fully covered with brownish russet. A rich flavor, fine grained and very luscious. The tree makes a vigorous, erect growth and bears full crops regularly. Ships, keeps and sells well. Excellent for home planting. Splendid both for dessert and for culinary purposes. Sheldon does not succeed as a Dwarf and should be planted only as a Standard tree.



Abundance Plums—prolific bearer, hence its name.

Plums

Plum trees thrive in a great diversity of soil, but seem to require that the soil have good drainage; warmth of soil is a factor towards perfection. Planting at least two or three trees, preferably two or more varieties in a group, rather than to plant a Plum tree singly, will take care of such varieties as are deficient in fertile pollen, i. e., varieties that will not fertilize themselves sufficiently. Plums require little pruning but thinning the fruit on all varieties should be the regular practice—Japanese Plums particularly are much inclined to overbear.

The Plums below are in two general classes: Japanese and European. The Japanese varieties are so noted, following the name. Those not designated, are European. Prunes are freestone Plums, suitable for drying.

ABUNDANCE. (Japanese). Skin pinkish red, changing to darker red, mottled with thin bloom; flesh yellow, very juicy, tender and melting, sweet, pleasantly aromatic; season early (late August or early September); fruit medium size, roundish to distinct sharp pointed. It develops in flavor best when picked before it is quite ripe. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy, liable to overbear unless the fruit is thinned.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES. Medium size; yellow, striped with red; thin skin, very sweet. Hardy and productive. August.

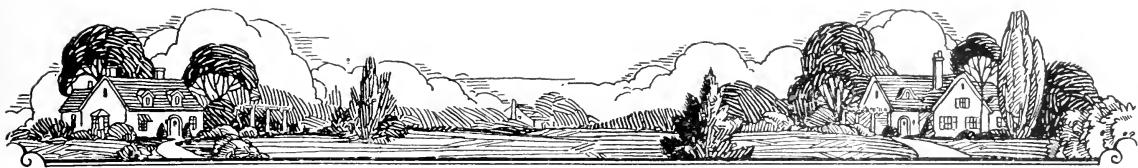
BRADSHAW. Skin thin, purplish red, covered with thick bloom; flesh dull yellow, often with trace of red when fully matured, juicy, somewhat tender, sweet, pleasant, good; midseason; stone semi-free; fruit very large. Tree bears regularly and heavily. Fruit is large, attractive in appearance, keeps and ships well, especially if picked before fully ripe.

BURBANK. (Japanese). Skin dark red over a yellow ground, mottled, with thick bloom; flesh deep yellow, juicy, tender, firm, sweet, good, and of the best as to quality—handsomely colored, keeps and ships well; ripens a week or more later than Abundance. Fruit begins to color some days before ripe and should be picked before fully matured if it is to be kept or is to be shipped; also its fruit must be fairly severely thinned to get it in perfection. Tree is large, vigorous, very productive.



A.B.M.CO.

Bradshaw Plums—excellent in flavor and very productive.



PLUMS—Continued.

FELLEMBERG (Italian Prune; French Prune). Skin purplish black with very thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow changing to yellow; juicy, firm, subacid, freestone; season late and short; fruit medium size. It is finely flavored whether eaten out of hand, stewed or cured. Keeps and ships well. Trees are large, fairly hardy, productive, well formed and bear regularly.

FRENCH PRUNE. Very large; oblate; purple; quality good. Free, strong and healthy grower. Very valuable for drying purposes. A favorite market variety. September.

GERMAN PRUNE. Skin purplish black with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, medium, juicy, firm, sweetish, mild, pleasant flavor, good to very good; stone free; season late with ripening period very long; fruit large. Tree fairly hardy, vigorous, healthy, productive.

GOLDEN ROD. A clear yellow, large, attractive Plum of good quality. It is firm and a good shipper, which makes it a good market variety. September.

GREEN GAGE. Small but of the highest excellence. Tree a moderate grower. Should be top grafted to get good trees. September.

HANSKA. A cross of the *Prunus Americana* and *Prunus Simoni*. First introduced in 1908. The fruit has been much admired for its beautiful color, which is bright red with heavy blue bloom. Flesh firm, yellow and good quality with a rich fragrance. When cooked the apricot flavor is brought out to perfection. Tree makes a tall, rapid growth, three-year-old trees attaining a height of 12 feet. Begins to bear at two years. Very small pit.

ITALIAN PRUNE. See Fellemberg.

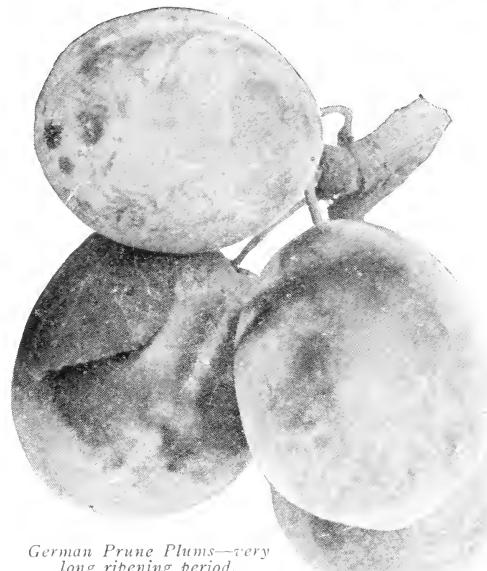
LOMBARD. Skin light to dark purplish red, with thick bloom; flesh yellowish, juicy, firm and sweet, mild, stone semi-free to free; midseason, ripening period long; fruit roundish oval, medium size. Lombard is very widely grown. Tree medium size, round-topped, very hardy, productive; fruit showy; regular bearer; fruit should be thinned and allowed to fully ripen on the tree.

MONITOR. Tree unusually vigorous and produces a compact, well-shaped head, very productive and hardy as far north as the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Fruit large, roundish, well-colored with dark, dull red; stone medium, cling, quality good. Very promising as a market Plum. September.

OPATA. A cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Japanese Gold Plum. Tree is a good grower, an early and heavy bearer. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter and is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes. It is a dark purplish red with blue bloom; pit small; flesh green and firm. August.

RED JUNE. (Japanese). Skin garnet-red, mottled, bloom thin; flesh light yellow, somewhat meaty, sweet, good; season early, ripens a week or so before Abundance; fruit large, roundish ovate. Is a good shipper. The trees are large, vigorous, spreading, hardy, healthy, productive.

REINE CLAUDE. Skin golden yellow at maturity, sometimes mottled on sunny side with red, thin bloom; flesh greenish yellow or golden yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, very good; semi-clingstone; midseason; fruit large, roundish oval. For richness of flavor, consistency and texture of flesh abundance of juice and pleasant aroma, Reine Claude ranks high. The trees are of moderate size, and when delivered from nursery are smaller than those of other varieties, but though small, they are productive and bear regularly.



German Prune Plums—very long ripening period.

SAPA. A cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Japanese Sultan Plum. Tree moderately free grower and naturally rather crooked when young. The color of the fruit is a glossy dark purple and the flesh is rich, dark red, size one inch or more in diameter. August.

SATSUMA. (Japanese). Skin dark, dull red, thin bloom; flesh dark purplish red, juicy, sweet, with almond-like flavor, good quality; stone very small; midseason; fruit medium to large in size, roundish. One of the best of its class in quality for either dessert or culinary purposes, keeps and ships well. Trees are above the average in size, habit, health, hardiness and productiveness.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Skin purplish black, thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow, rather tart, firm, sweet, mild in flavor; season late; fruit medium in size.

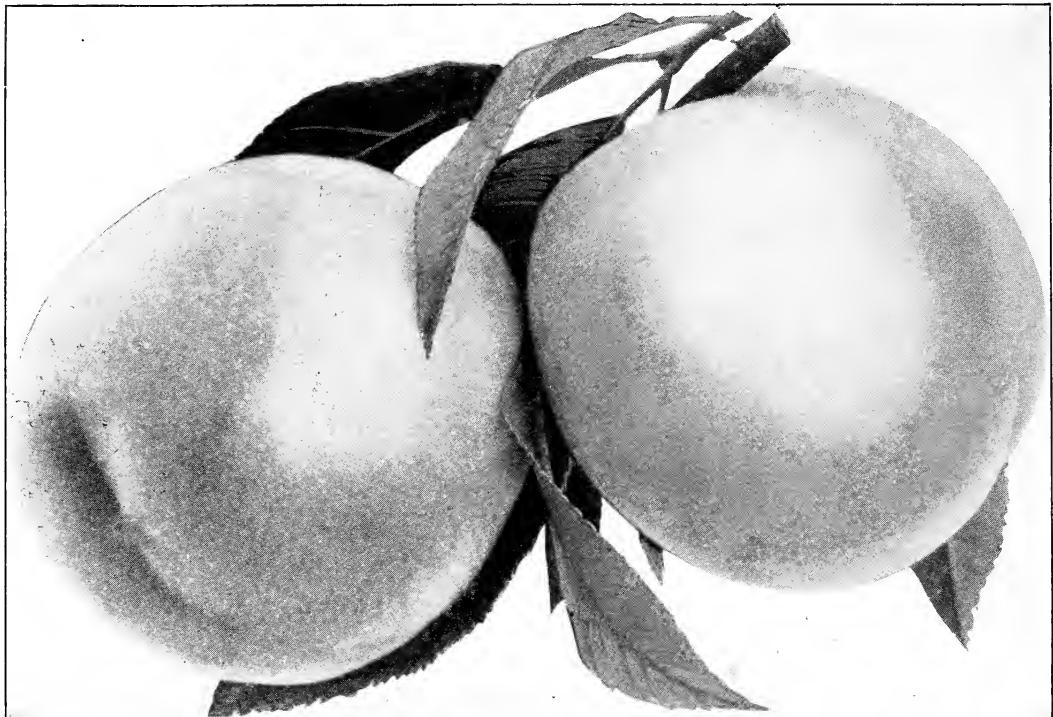
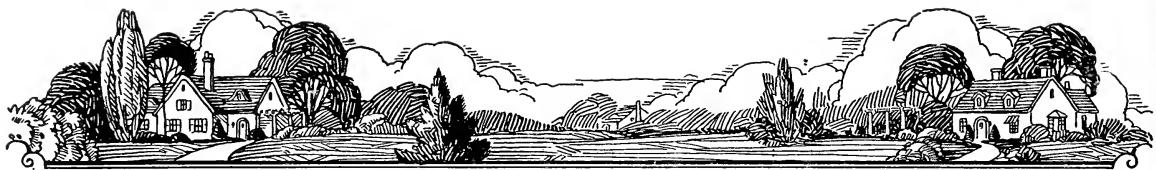
SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Skin purplish black, thick bloom, dots numerous; flesh golden yellow, juicy, firm but tender, sprightly, pleasant; season late; fruit small in size, roundish. Should be in home collections; productive, bears year after year. Trees vigorous, hardy.

TONKA. Very productive and hardy in the North. Fruit large, yellow, well overlaid with red; flesh firm; freestone when fully ripened. Flavor sweet; quality good. Ripening season August. Recommended as a market Plum of splendid keeping and shipping quality.

UNDERWOOD. One of the strongest growing trees of Hybrid Plums. Fruit attractive red, with fairly firm juicy flesh, small pit; clingstone. Hangs well and ripens over a long period. Season August 1st to 15th.

WANETA. Its color is deep red, flavor is delicious. The tree is hardy and very prolific. Its size and quality, the hardiness of tree and great productiveness, are such that the demand is great. August.

YELLOW EGG. Skin golden yellow, thick bloom; flesh golden yellow, rather juicy, firm, average sweetness, mild, good; season late and short; stone semi-free or free; fruit large. The largest and handsomest of the yellow Plums. Excellent for cooking.



Champion Peach—one of the good white-fleshed Peaches.

Peaches

Varieties described are thoroughly tried and tested, and are the kinds we most highly recommend. We strongly advise planting Peaches in spring only.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Early. A very good early yellow variety quite generally planted for home orchards. Skin deep orange-yellow blushed with dark red, thick and tender. Flesh yellow, juicy, stringy, tender and sweet but sprightly, good quality. Stone semi-free to free. Size small. Tree is large, hardy and very productive.

BANNER. Late. Tree a good grower, bears young, is very productive. Fruit large, deep yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, excellent quality, rich, firm. A profitable late market variety.

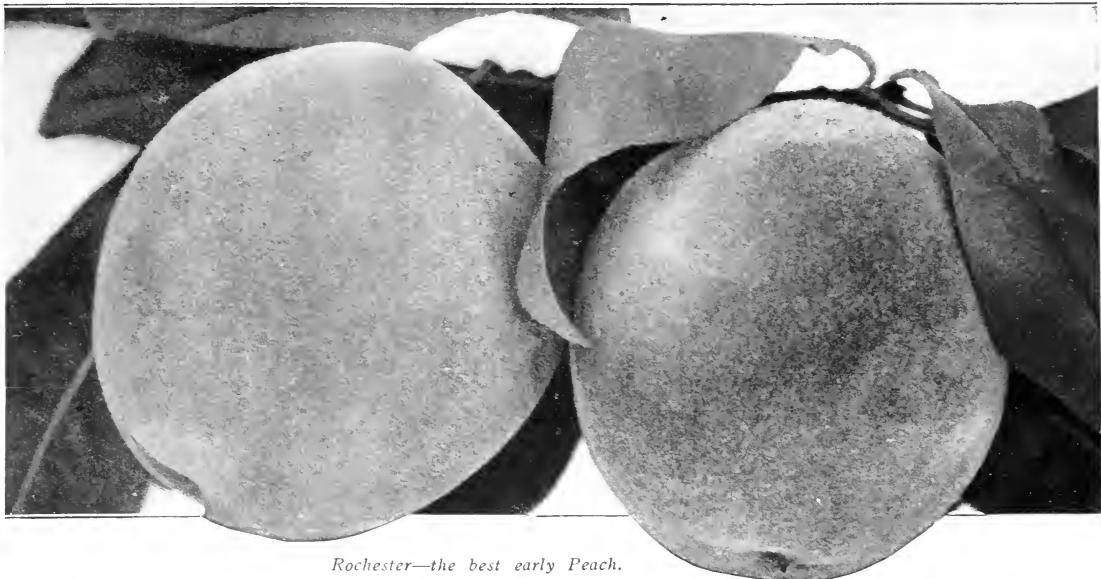
BELLE OF GEORGIA. Midseason. Its fruit is large, trim in shape, creamy white with a beautiful crimson cheek. The white flesh is delicately marbled, tinted with red at the pit and the flesh and pit usually part cleanly. The flesh is firm and of excellent flavor. The tree is large, open-headed, fast growing, hardy and a prolific bearer. Stone semi-free to free.

CARMAN. Early (August). Very hardy and adapted to a great variety of soils. Fruits mature very early and are most pleasing in appearance. The color of the skin is a brilliant red splashed with darker red on a creamy white background. The flesh is white, red at the pit, juicy, tender, sweet, mild and pleasant flavored. Stone is nearly free. A wonderful shipper. The tree is large, vigorous and very productive.

CHAMPION. Early midseason (August). The fruits possess tender flesh, juiciness and pleasant flavor. The flesh is white, tinged with red at the pit. Skin is white with red cheek. The tree itself is large, vigorous, spreading, open topped and very productive. Stone semi-free to free.



Heavy-fruiting branch of the dependable Elberta.



Rochester—the best early Peach.

PEACHES—Continued.

CRAWFORD EARLY. Early midseason. This Peach has richness of flavor, pleasant aroma, tender flesh and abundant juice. One of the handsomest, its golden yellow skin with red cheek making it particularly attractive to the eye. Stone perfectly free. The flesh is a beautiful deep yellow, rayed with red at the pit. The trees are all that could be desired in health, vigor, size and shape.

CRAWFORD LATE. Season late. Excellent quality. The Peach is large with a golden yellow skin and rich red cheek. The flesh is yellow, red at pit, juicy, firm, but tender, sweet but sprightly, richly flavored. Stone free. The tree is large, vigorous, spreading, open topped and adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

CROSBY. Late. One of the Crosby's greatest virtues is the hardiness of tree and bud, so marked it is often called the "frost-proof Peach." Besides being hardy the trees are vigorous, healthy and productive. Quality of fruit is excellent. The rich, yellow freestone flesh is delicious to the taste either as a dessert or as a culinary fruit. Tree is small but vigorous and straight.

ELBERTA. Season late September and October. Adaptable to a variety of soils and climates; very fruitful—barring frost and freezes, the trees load themselves with fruit year in and year out. The skin is orange-yellow, overspread with red. Flesh yellow stained with red at the pit, juicy, firm but tender, sweet or sub-acid and of excellent quality and a good shipper. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy, very productive and starts bearing when quite young. Stone free.

EARLY ELBERTA. Late. Ripens about a week earlier than Elberta; otherwise the same. Quality of fruit somewhat better.

FITZGERALD. Midseason. Fitzgerald is very similar to Early Crawford but generally ripens a few days earlier. The skin is golden, overspread with dull red blush; thin but tough. Flesh yellow rayed with red at the pit, juicy, rather firm but tender and sweet, pleasant flavor and good quality. Size large.

Stone free. Tree of medium size. Extremely hardy; originated in Canada.

GOLD DROP. Late. Large; golden yellow, with red cheek in the sun. Flesh yellow; juicy; rich and very good.

GREENSBORO. Early. Greensboro is one of the leading white flesh Peaches. It takes high place because of its showy fruits and its large, vigorous, healthy, early bearing and prolific trees. Does well in a variety of soils. Good shipper. Flesh white, very juicy, tender, sweet and spicy. Skin is creamy white blushed with red. Stone semi-cling.

HEATH CLING. Very late. The best of all Peaches to preserve and pickle whole. It has been known to keep in good condition from October to December. The trees are large, healthy and hardy. Skin is creamy white blushed with red. Flesh white, juicy, firm, meaty but tender and good in quality. Stone cling.

J. H. HALE. Late. Very large; rich golden yellow, with carmine blush; flesh firm but of delicious texture, dripping with rich, sweet juice. Very hardy and stands shipping better than any other variety.

NEW PROLIFIC. Late. Large yellow; ripens just after Crawford Early. Fine quality and a good shipper.

ROCHESTER. Early. Here is a variety which fills the long desired wish of fruit growers for an early, yellow freestone. It ripens soon after middle August—in some instances it has been reported even earlier—and its season is very long. The Peaches are very large, yellow with handsome over-color of mottled red, quite rotund, making all in all, a strikingly beautiful Peach. The flesh, too, meets all the requirements of a good Peach—thick and firm, marbled yellow, stained with red at the pit, juicy, rich and sweet. While the variety can be classed as freestone, there is a slight clinging which may disappear in some conditions and be increased in others. The trees are large, vigorous, upright, spreading and productive.



PEACHES—Continued.

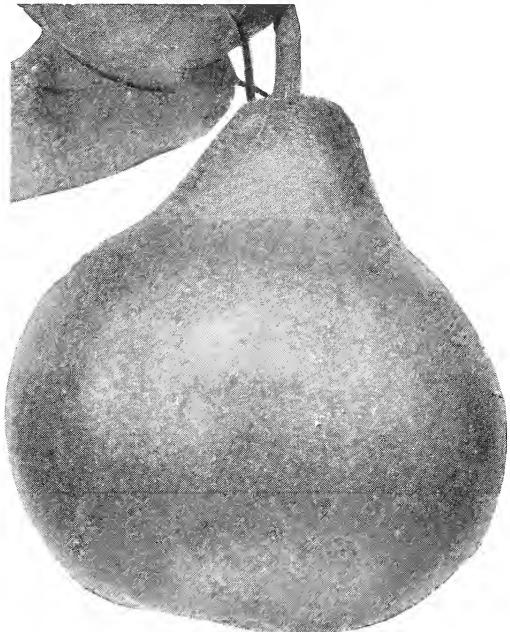
SOUTH HAVEN. Late. The most profitable and hardy early Peach. Ripens in August approximately 18 days before Elberta in the latitude of South Haven, Mich. Excellent for canning.

STUMP. Late. A beautiful red-and-white Peach of good size and flavor. Very productive.

TRIUMPH. Early. One of the finest yellow peaches. Beautifully colored all over with red. Flesh yellow and of very high quality.

WILMA. Late. The fruit is large as Elberta (its parent), not quite so elongated; color very much better and ripens about ten days later. Its more attractive color outsells Elberta when side-by-side on the market. Wilma is being largely planted in the great Peach belt of Northwestern Ohio.

WINNER. Late. Ripens about a week earlier than Elberta; otherwise the same or a trifle better quality. Also known as Early Elberta.

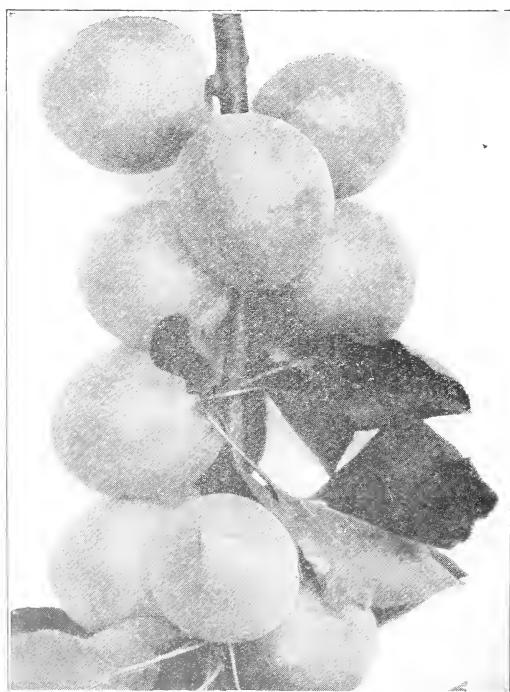


Orange Quince—useful for jelly and cooking.

Quinces

CHAMPION. A large, late-ripening sort, that produces good and constant crops. One of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Pear-shaped, with smooth, bright orange skin; tender, delicious and fragrant.



Early Golden Apricots—juicy, rich and sweet.

ORANGE (Apple Quince). The Orange is a fine golden color, roundish with ends generally flattened like an apple. Ripens early (September). Surface only moderately fuzzy. The flesh is firm, tender when cooked, fine quality and high flavor. The tree is very productive, vigorous and widely grown. Under good conditions the fruit can be carried through January.

REA'S MAMMOTH. One of the most popular of the Quinces. The fruit is large to very large, rich golden yellow; flesh cooks tender as the apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. It ripens rather late and the tree is extremely hardy and productive. We recommend this variety most highly.

Apricots

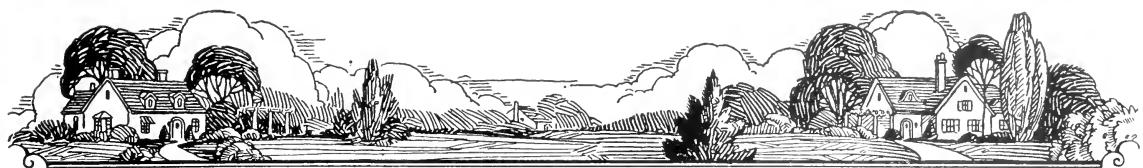
ALEXANDER. An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

EARLY GOLDEN. Small; roundish oval; pale orange; flesh yellow, rich, sweet. July.

J. L. BUDD. Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white with red cheek; sweet. The best late variety. August.

MOORPARK. Probably the most popular old Apricot known. Freestone. Large, roundish; deep orange color. Flesh bright orange, firm, juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. Makes a compact tree. First of August.

PEACH. An old French variety, and one of the finest in the list. Very large, roundish, somewhat flattened; yellow to deep orange. Flesh yellow, rich, juicy, and of high flavor. Last of July to first of August.



Grapes

AGAWAM. (Dark Red). Widely grown, qualities commending it being large size of bunch and berry, rich, sweet, aromatic flavor, attractive appearance, excellent keeping qualities; vigorous of vine and of self-fertilization. Fine for making grape juice. It ripens in September, soon after Concord. Fine keeper, in fact, is frequently kept in storage until January. Berries are large, dark and dull purplish red. Flesh is pale green, solid and slightly vinous.

BETA (Black). Perfectly hardy, productive. Fruit of medium size; early. The principal value of this Grape is in the extreme North where it will stand without protection.

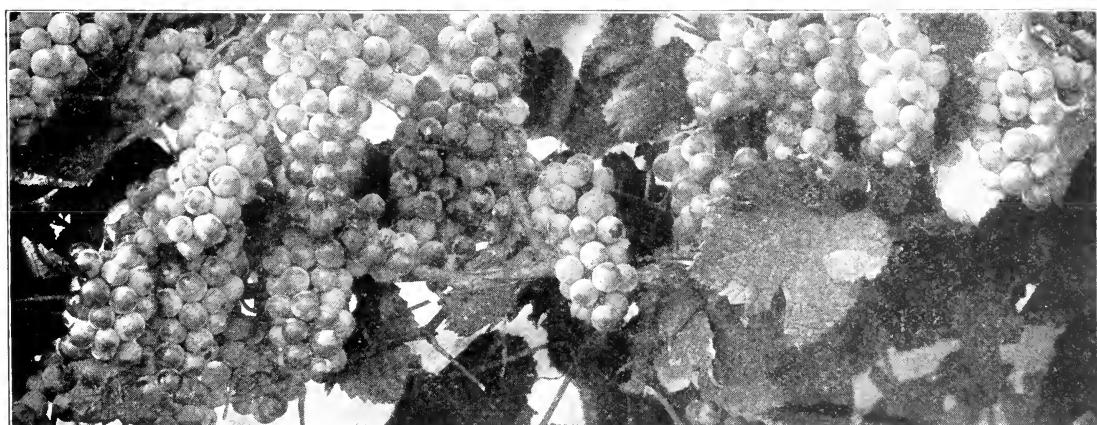
BRIGHTON. (Red). Ranks as one of the ten or twelve leading commercial varieties in New York State. Its good points are: high quality, handsome appearance, certainty of ripening, being earlier than the Concord, vigorous growth, productiveness and adaptability to various soils. Ripens about midseason. Clusters are large to medium. Berries irregular, medium to large in size, roundish, light and dark red and covered with bloom.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. (Black). Has high quality when matured, freedom from acidity about the seeds; earliness of maturity, ripening nearly a fortnight before the Concord; hardiness of vine and good shipping and keeping qualities. Generally ripens about the last of August. Berries are usually large, roundish, dark purplish black covered with heavy blue bloom. Flesh is firm, but tender, quality rich, sweet and slightly vinous.

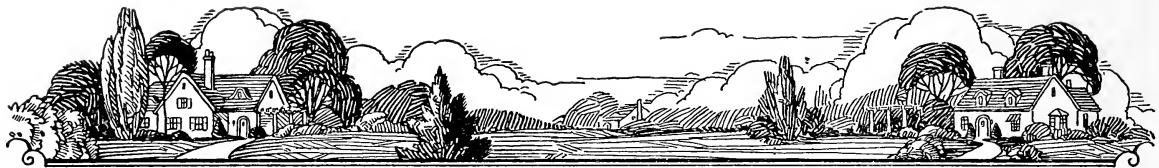
CATAWBA. (Red). Catawba is one of the leading Grapes grown commercially along the shores of Lake Erie, Northern Ohio, and about the central lakes of New York State. Planted with great success for its juice crop—is in demand for its pleasing refreshing and fine-flavored juice; nice to eat out of hand. It succeeds over a wide area and berries keep exceptionally well, often lasting until March or even later. It is the standard red Grape on the market. Very late. Clusters large to medium, berries oval to roundish, dull purplish red covered with bloom.



Agawam
Grapes.



Delaware Grapes—every home should have a few Grape vines to produce an abundant supply of richly flavored, luscious Grapes.



Niagara—the leading American light green Grape.

GRAPES—Continued.

CONCORD. (Black). Probably the most widely grown of the grapes of this continent. Readily adapts itself to varying soils and conditions. Bears large crops year in and year out. It is also very hardy, ripens comparatively early, thus assuring maturity in Northern regions. Bears good size bunches of berries of good black color. Concord leaves out and blossoms late in the spring and it does not, therefore, often suffer from spring frosts and the fruit is not easily injured by late frosts. Used to a great extent for making red grape juice. Fruit ripens about midseason, keeps from one to two months. Berries medium to large, roundish, juicy, sweet, and of high quality.

DELAWARE. (Red). Early September. Has a very rich flavor. Very hardy and easily adapts itself to many soils and conditions and bears in most situations an abundant crop. Besides these qualities it matures sufficiently early (usually early September) to make its crop certain. It is attractive in appearance, keeps well on the vine and in the package and ships well. Gives juice of excellent quality. Bunch medium in size and very compact. Berries uniform in size and shape, small to

medium, roundish, light red covered with a bloom. Flesh juicy, tender, aromatic, vinous, sprightly and refreshing

MOORE'S DIAMOND. (White or Light Green). Moore's Diamond can scarcely be surpassed in quality and beauty. To its desirable fruit characteristics is added its earliness, hardiness, productivity and vigor. It is greatly in demand by those who wish to make grape juice. The fruit keeps well. Clusters medium to short, rather broad and compact. Flesh pale green, juicy, tender, inclined to melting, fine grained, slightly aromatic, sprightly. Quality of fruit good. Ripens early September.

MOORE'S EARLY. (Black). It is difficult to describe Moore's Early other than as the Early Concord. Comes in season two or three weeks earlier than Concord and the last fruits of it are sent to market before those of the Concord are picked. Clusters are intermediate in size, inclined to looseness. Berries large, roundish, dark purplish black covered with abundant blue bloom. Flesh greenish, juicy, fine grained, sweet next to skin, but somewhat acid at center.

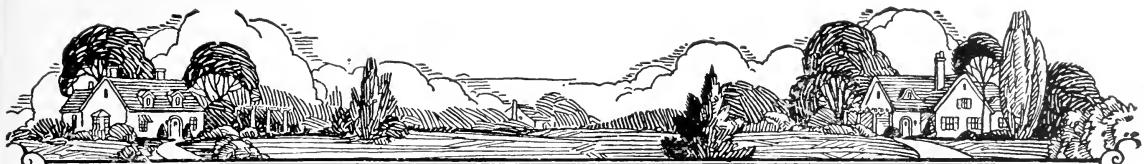
NIAGARA. (White or Light Green). Niagara is probably the leading American light green Grape. Valuable for its plentiful and sweet, delicious juices. Vine is very hardy, vigorous and productive. Bunch medium to large. Berries above medium to large, light green changing to pale yellow-green tinge as the season advances. Fruit ripens about the same time as Concord. Ships and keeps fairly well. Flesh is tender, juicy, fine grained, rich and of excellent quality.

POCKLINGTON. (White). Ripens with Concord. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunch and fruit of large size. Color a light lemon-yellow. Flesh moderately tender, very sweet with a peculiar aromatic flavor that is excellent. One of the juiciest and sweetest Grapes grown.

SALEM. (Red). One of the best garden and commercial varieties. Salem is comparatively early, hardy, vigorous, and productive of handsome fruit of high quality both for table use and for grape juice. Fruit ripens slightly before the Concord, keeps and ships well. Clusters medium to large, berries large to medium, roundish, very dark red with blue bloom. Flesh juicy, tender and of fine flavor.

VERGENNES. (Red). Late September. A dependable bearer of good quality berries. Very hardy and a strong grower. Good shipper and keeper, frequently being found in the market as late as January and sometimes February. Fruit variable in season but usually ripens one to two weeks later than the Concord. Clusters intermediate in size and length. Berries large to medium, light and dark red covered with lilac bloom. Flesh juicy, fine grained, tender and of good quality.

WORDEN. (Black). Ripens about a week to ten days earlier than the Concord, is equally hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Clusters are large. Berries are large, roundish, dark purplish black, covered with blue bloom. Moderately firm. Flesh is juicy, fine grained, tough, sweet at skin, tart at center. Fruit of good quality.



Currants

Plants should be thinned out as may be necessary to maintain six to eight vigorous shoots. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart in the row and rows 4 to 6 feet apart.

CHERRY. Very acid and as such is desirable for jelly making. Produces clusters of beautiful large red berries in early July. The color and attractive appearance of its fruit make it a variety well adapted for market purposes.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. This is a well known variety, bears large bunches of excellent quality large red berries in midseason. Excellent for jams, jellies, preserves and also deserves a prominent place among market varieties. Berries easy to pick. Acid.

PERFECTION. An especially desirable variety and one which is especially recommended for northern sections. Berries are large, bright crimson, sprightly sub-acid. The berry clusters are compact and easy to pick. Midseason.

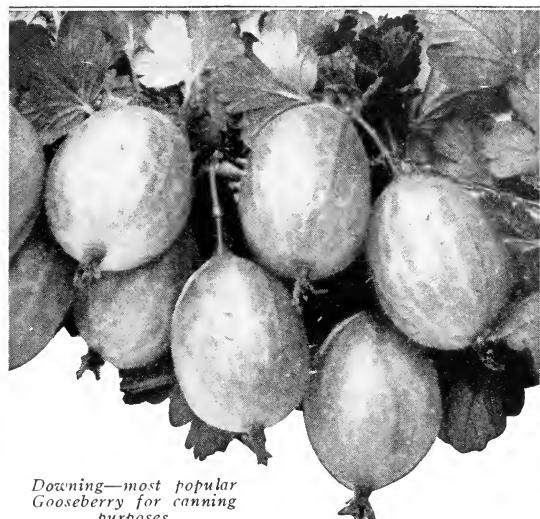
RED CROSS. A fine red Currant of large size; long clusters; mild, pleasant flavor. A vigorous grower and very productive.

WHITE GRAPE. The bush is rather spreading and bears large pale yellow berries of very mild flavor. We highly recommend this variety to those who desire dessert for home use. Heavy bearer.

WILDER. Red, with large, fine flavored fruit of a bright, attractive color, even when over-ripe. Few varieties equal it in productiveness and long-keeping.



Perfection Currants—splendid either for jelly or fresh fruit.



Downing—most popular Gooseberry for canning purposes.

Gooseberries

CARRIE. Fruit smooth, oval in shape; when thoroughly ripe is of a deep maroon color. Is pleasant sub-acid, tender skin, fine grained, meaty and of excellent flavor. Free from mildew.

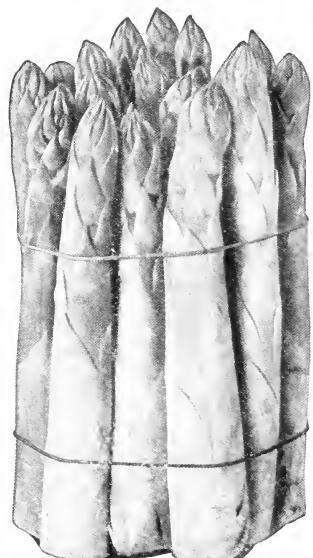
DOWNING. The fruit is medium size, pale green. Probably the most widely known variety in the United States, and generally most popular for canning purposes. Vigorous and very productive.

HOUGHTON. One of the most widely known productive varieties. Fruit small, dark red.

PEARL. The bush is healthy, vigorous and enormous bearer of yellowish green berries of large size and excellent quality.

POORMAN. Fruit the largest of the American varieties. Brilliant red when mature; vigorous; productive; thorns shorter and fewer than other varieties. Excellent variety.

RED JACKET. Healthy, vigorous bush producing reddish green fruit.



Asparagus

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. A variety universally acknowledged to be a great improvement, on account of its immense size. It is remarkably tender and high flavored. It is said that it can be cut one year sooner than other varieties. A profitable market sort.

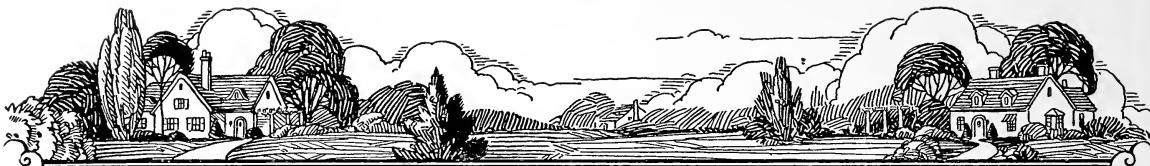
WASHINGTON (Rust-Proof). Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A heavy yielding, pedigreed strain, immune to rust; grows rapidly and produces uniform long, tender shoots of unexcelled table quality. Now eagerly sought after by both commercial and home growers.

PALMETTO. Earlier than Conover's; large, productive and of excellent quality. Although a Southern variety, it adapts itself to Northern climates.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is valuable for medicinal purposes, and thrives with very little care.

Martha Washington Asparagus—heavy yielding and immune to rust.



Raspberries

Red Raspberries

CHIEF. Chief Raspberry is another new variety of Minnesota origin. It is closely related to the Latham, which has, in a few short years, become the most popular red raspberry variety known. Chief is about ten days or two weeks earlier than Latham; fruit not quite so large but possibly a little better quality. Like Latham, the plants are strong, vigorous and hardy, and very resistant to raspberry disease. We recommend that Chief and Latham both be planted where one wants the best in Red Raspberries. Use Chief for the early and Latham for the late.

CUTHBERT. Hardy variety, withstanding the cold of the Northern states and the heat of the Southern equally well. The fruit is of splendid quality and will stand shipping long distances. The berries are large, conical, bright red and of excellent quality.

HERBERT. Ripens before Cuthbert. A Canadian variety of great hardiness; strong canes and healthy foliage; berries bright red, sweet, and of large size; heavy bearer.

JUNE. An outstanding, worth-while new variety. Mammoth in size, rich in flavor, sweet and very juicy. The plants are hardy, yield early and heavily, and crop is distributed over a long season. A bright handsome red which ripens early.

LATHAM. Considered by many the finest red Raspberry grown. Perfectly hardy, even in Manitoba winters, without protection. Unusually heavy producer, outyielding even the Cuthbert. The berries are large, round, and of a beautiful brilliant red color that makes it a quick seller on the market and very desirable for canning. Good shipper.

MARLBORO. One of the earliest, largest and best carrying berries; splendid quality, handsome color and a great bearer; very hardy. Valuable especially for earliness.

Everbearing Red Raspberries

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING. Large sweet berries of attractive red. Will continue to fruit till the first snows of winter, which often makes it profitable for a late market fruit; will also produce a good crop in July.

Black Raspberries

CUMBERLAND. Early, good sized, firm berries of fine quality; bush healthy, vigorous and productive; dependable, staple, popular.

REGG. Berries large, firm, shipping well; black with light bloom; few seeds; quality good. Makes very strong canes.

HONEY SWEET. Wherever it goes it is a winner. It is hardy; productive; berries black and shining, firm and sweet. It has been called "the most delicious Black Raspberry."

OHIO. Very early; hardy, vigorous, enormous bearer; superior quality; good shipper. Keeps long; good for drying.



Latham Raspberries—Red Raspberries are quick sellers on the market.

Purple Raspberries

COLUMBIAN. (Purple). Berries of the very largest size known; bush of extra strong growth and great bearing quality. Large, juicy and sweet. The favorite canning variety.

Yellow Raspberry

GOLDEN QUEEN. Large; beautiful translucent yellow color, and exceptionally firm. Very productive. Season same as Cuthbert.

Blackberries

BLOWERS. A native of Western New York State. The berries are large size, jet black, and of delicious quality—a good shipper, making it a popular and profitable market variety. Bush is vigorous, hardy and bears heavily.

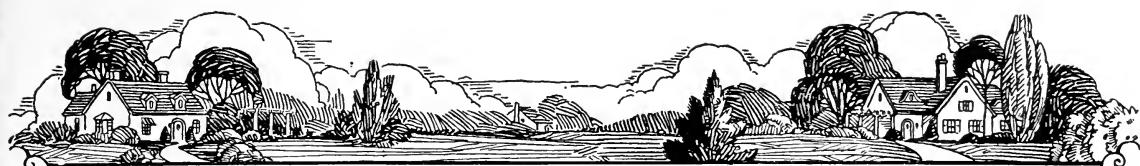
EARLY HARVEST. Valuable as one of the earliest; berries of medium size and good quality. Strong grower and exceedingly prolific.

ELDORADO. Is very hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest with safety, very productive. Large full clusters of evenly ripened fruit, sweet and of good quality.

ERIE. A strong, healthy grower, unusually productive, and of extra fine quality. Extreme hardiness also recommends the Erie as a safe, dependable variety to plant.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Trails on the ground instead of growing upright; similar to the Blackberries, but is earlier and sweeter and not so hardy; berries very large, black and shining, tasty, delicate and entirely distinct.

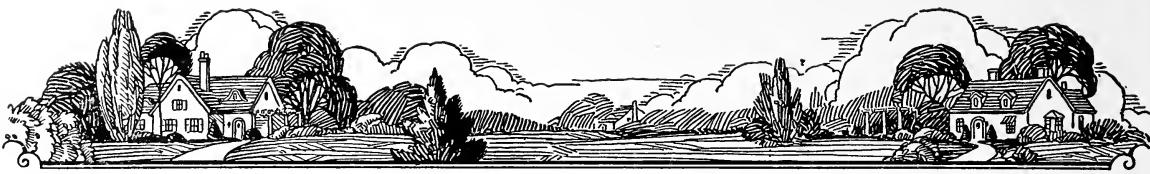
SNYDER. Another productive variety which is very hardy. Fruit is early, medium sweet and of good size. Entirely free from hard core which so many varieties have.



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